Improvement of.

Faithful Negro Servant Paid Tribute by Whites

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 26. (AP)—Tribute was paid today to a faithful negro servant by his white friends as his body lay in state in the fashionable Walker Memorial Methodist church here.

Daniel Thomas—Dan to his beloved "white folks"—was accorded the honor by the congregation in recognition of his long years of service as the church janitor.

Members of the church filed past the flower-banked casket during the day and sat in the gallery as a negro minister preached the funeral sermon in the late afternoon. The members of his race filled the auditorium.

For a score of years Thomas tended the fires, the flowers and lawn of the historic church, and with broom and dustpan kept its interior spotless. He dropped dead Saturday night.

WHAT THE DEPRESSION HAS NOT DONE

Dr. Will W. Alexander, of Atlanta, executive director of the Interracial Relations Commission, in a copyrighted interview with the United Press, expresses himself as "amazed" to find that the depression has not fanned racial hostilities in the South, and that lynchings have materially declined in late years. It does not seem to have excited the bitterness of idle whites to see Negroes working on jobs which they themselves would be glad to fill. Fortunately this is true.

Nor will third partyism get anywhere this year. Instead of becoming more radical politically we, the people, seem so scared we are becoming more conservative. It is significant that Senator Borah, again on a big pout with his party, and determined to take no hand in the Republican convention and the subsequent campaign, is quick to assure the reporters that he has no intention of encouraging an independent political party.

Norman Thomas will again lead the Socialist party and there will no doubt be a substantial increase in its popular vote but scarcely enough to affect any difference in public policy.

Any of us, told three years ago what was in store for all of us, and asked to forecast the possible political effects, would no doubt have said, "By 1932 the people will be ready for radical leadership. Our political system may be seriously altered if not entirely scrapped."

The hole in this would have been that the people did not realize the unique character of the calamity that was to come. It is unique in that literally no country has escaped its force. The disease has attacked the economic structures of all lands, no matter how these structures have varied in character. Capitalism and Socialism alike have been blighted. Democracies and dictatorships alike have proved themselves inadequate to cope with the malady. All systems were discredited at once, in the full view of all the world.

This calamity has taught every doctrinaire in the world who has any sense a lesson in humility.

When the people realized that no political system held any quick panacea for the economic pestilence that modern war inflicts upon them, the people were sobered. They have not known to what system they should turn because they have seen that all systems have their limitations, and may easily be discredited when the problem before them is great enough.

The pistol powder that exploded at Sarajevo June 28, 1914, released the pestilence that now afflicts the people of all the continents, and makes the bewildered dispossessed afraid and uncertain of all known systems. But despair can reverse this conservative impulse and drive men to extreme action. Despair has not yet complicated the great disease in the United States. We do not think it will do so. The people are confident that their system will carry them through; if imperfect and disappointing they yet believe it is supe to others. So with the people under systems. Not until despair sei will they strike out blindly in tions. The Russians today tenaciously to their uncovered raft as it floats uncertainly on dangerous waters.

There is one other noteworthy expectation regarding this depression that was not fulfilled. It did not lift quickly, but is persisting long. Again people were deceived because their minds were upon the tickers in the New York Stock Exchange instead of the smoke that curled about the prostrate form of the Archduke Ferdinand.

They were deceived because they thought the Wall Street crash was the cause instead of the incidental effect of the illness that had seized upon the economic structure of the world.

This depression was foreseen by only a bare handful of highly intelligent realists before it came. Since then it has consistently deceived all the lesser prophets.

The Advertiser hopes and believes that the most thoroughly deceived of all are those dour pessimists who believe that there is to be no recovery from the great illness. Already smiles have returned to faces in Great Britain which a year ago were as grave as any faces in the world. When the British are doing well they have what it takes to make Americans do well. They are our best customers.

And one could name other reasons for taking courage notwithstanding the lengthened shadows about us all.

WHITES WEEP OVER DEATH OF JANITOR

Loyalty To Church Is Extolled

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—(ANP)—How whites may shed tears and "worship" Negroes who they believe "know their places" is brought out by inference in the story of the death of a white janitor of a white church here. Read the article:

"Dan Thomas was only the Negro janitor for the Walker Memorial Methodist Church in West End. But Thomas will be buried from that church Thursday and all the congregation will do him honor.

"For eight years Thomas had served the church. During those eight years he worshipped God with his broom and dust pan. The smoke from the furnace was the incense of his alt

"But the janitor's loyalty to the church was far beyond his duties. Last year when the present pastor, the Rev. Keener N. Matthews, was appointed, it was Thomas who showed him about the church plant. And it was Thomas who told him the name of every Sunday School officer and teacher and organized class. It is also of record that Thomas would always arrange his duties so that he could take his seat in the gallery for the sermon.

"A few months ago Thomas suffered an attack of pneumonia. He recovered sufficiently to resume his duties. Last Saturday he worked late getting the church ready for the Sunday services. He went to his home, 23 Morris Avenue, to read, for he was educated and loved reading. Shortly after midnight he suffered a heart attack and died.

"Sunday morning, in the church his hands had made spick and span, the janitor's death was announced. The congregation bowed in prayer for the soul of the faithful Christian servant. All eves were moist."

RACE RELATIONS IN ALABAMA.

In Alabama there have been several encounters between a group of negroes and officers of the law. It is easy to place all the blame on the negroes, and thoughtless persons are inclined to blame the whole race for the desperate acts of a comparatively few.

In these circumstances, it is well to heed the voices of men who have studied with sympathy and intelligence a situation which tends to destroy the good feeling between the white and the black races in a southern state.

The Alabama commission on race relations has as its subcommittee a number of notable men. Among them are the Rt. Rev. William G. McDowell, bishop of the Episcopal diocese of Alabama; Rev. Dr. H. M. Edmonds, pastor of the Independent Presbyterian church of Birmingham; Dr. C. B. Glenn, superintendent of the Birmingham public schools; Robert M. Jemison, Birmingham banker; Dr. Morris Newfield, of Temple Emanuel, Birmingham, and Robinson Brown.

This committee finds that in the upstirring of racial prejudice in Alabama, there are evidences that alien influences are at work; but it expresses confidence that the two races in the south cannot be alienated and asserts that "the progress toward right relations is too definite and their interests too closely intertwined for any outside influence, however cunning, to force the races apart."

This statement is not to be doubted. These men compose a subcommittee of the Alabama commission on interracial co-operation which was organized in 1920 with white and colored leaders serving on its committees. The commission is at work along lines of education, health, child welfare, law and order, with the results that good-will and co-operation has been created between the two races.

The subcommittee's statement issued a few days ago deplores the "activities of communist propagandists in Alabama, and adds:

> Race hatred and discord of every type may be said, without exaggeration, to be their immediate object, since they are following a course which will produce these things and their ultimate purpose will be served by them. Communism, it appears, in its hope of world revolution, has chosen the southern negro as the American group most likely to respond to their revolutionary appeal.

While the Alabama commission, an interracial co-operation, is confident that the two races in the south cannot be alienated, it thinks there should be frank conferences between the two peoples and assurances of sympathy and mutual helpfulness and warns that "one moment's yielding at such a time might destroy the work of a score of years and delight the heart of a common foe."

It is well that the emphasis should be placed on need for tolerance and fair treatment of the misled negroes by the men who represent the law. Every just person will indorse and applaud the commission's statement on this point: "Officers of the law must be just, fair and impartial, and all of us must guard against condemning a whole race for the action of a few criminal members of that race."

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INTERRACIAL GROUP MAKES AWARDS

Three awards of $100 each were announced Wednesday by the commission on interracial co-operation for race relations studies in southern schools and colleges.

The awards were made to Arkansas State Teachers College, Conway; Charles H. Brown, University of Oklahoma; and Virginia Davidson, high school student of Fayetteville, Ark.

The award to Arkansas Teachers College was for exceptional work in a project entitled "The Quest for Understanding." The commission said other institutions doing exceptional work on the project were South Georgia Teachers College, Statesboro; Birmingham-Southern College; Asheville Normal College, and the College of the Ozarks, Clarksville, Ark.

High school students, working on a project, "America's Tenth Man," and who did work causing special mention by the commission were Wallace Hobble, Kirksville, Missouri; Bettie Wicker, Charlotte, N. C., and Jessie McGinnis, Houston, Texas.

2 HIGH SCHOOLS WIN INTERRACIAL AWARDS

Awards of $50 each to R. J. Reynolds school, Winston-Salem, N. C., and the high school of Kirksville, Mo., were announced Tuesday by the commission on interracial co-operation for exceptional work on a history project entitled, "America's Tenth Man," which was promoted by the commission in high schools of 15 southern states.

The study dealt with the negro's construction contribution to American life, supplemented by community surveys, investigation of present-day conditions and extension work. Honorable mention was given to work done by high schools in Biloxi, Miss.; Windsor, Ky., and Sue Bennet school, London, Ky.

ACTIVITIES AMONG NEGROES

BY DELILAH L. BEASLEY

History was made in Oakland Sunday afternoon, July 10, when the Far-Western Interracial committee, which sponsored the Harmon Foundation exhibit of works by Negro artists in November 1931 in the Oakland Municipal Art gallery, presented to the gallery a painting from this exhibit. It was "The Slave Mother" a canvas done in oil by Eugene Alexander Burks, of Newark, N. J. It was given to the gallery for the permanent collection as a desire of the committee to perpetuate a better appreciation between the races of the artistic works of Negro artists. An account of this event has been withheld until now because of the fact so many of the contributors to the fund raised for the purchase of the picture have been out of the city on vacation.

There were fully one hundred persons representing several races, many of whom were artists, present in the auditorium of the Oakland Municipal Art gallery to witness the unveiling and presentation of the picture. The picture veiled by a curtain of dark blue velvet, mounted on a high easel, while on a wicker table near by stood a handsome cut glass stem vase filled with several dozen long stem apricot colored gladiolas, the gift of friends of the chairman and organizer.

Mrs. Ghlora Sledge, president of California Federation of Colored Women's clubs, served as mistress of ceremonies. The program, while short, was impressive. Father David R. Wallace, pastor of Saint Augustine Episcopal church opened the program with prayer, followed by Mrs. Theo. Lee Purnell, reading the history of its activities. The picture was then unveiled and presented to William Clapp, director of the Oakland Municipal Art gallery, by the organizer and chairman of the Far Western Inter-Racail committee, Miss Delilah L. Beasley. She said in conclusion "that the presentation of this picture to the permanent collection of the Oakland Municipal Art gallery may be the means of opening many doors to young aspiring Negroes, not only of Oakland but of the United States."

In response Clapp said: "In accepting the "Slave Mother" by Eugene Alexander Burks, for the permanent collection of the Oakland Art gallery, we feel a very great appreciation of the thought and effort of which this presentation is the result.

"We thank not only the many who have contributed to the purchase of this painting, but the individual members of the Far-Western Inter-racial committee and Miss Delilah L. Beasley, its chairman and organizer, in partictuar.

"Even under normal conditions the gift would be remarkable, since it is the first painting presented to this gallery as a formal expression of racial culture. But when we realize how severely the Negro race has suffered, it is doubly admirable that at this time it has been possible to make such a gift from public subscriptions.

"Also, it is noteworthy that the "Slave Mother" is the first work of art that has been presented to our gallery by any organized group of citizens. Yet it may well be that this action of the Negro race may serve as an inspiration to other groups and races throughout our nation."

Mrs. J. Vennestrom Cannon, an artist of note, who said the artists of the Eastbay district were ashamed that they had not done as much for the gallery, but because they had been inspired through the writings on the Negro and art by the organizer of this committee they had decided to follow in the footsteps of the committee. She gave an illustrated art lecture to aid the committee raise the purchase price of the picture. Others speaking were Mrs. Geo. West, representative of Weslyn Service Guild of Young women of the First M. E. church; Miss Josephine DeWitt, of Oakland Public Library who furnished a room in the gallery during the exhibit, the room being an exhibit of Negro books and pictures of leading Negro educators, artists, musicians and others and every half hour during the exhibit Miss Beasley gave a lecture in this room; Mrs. Hettie B. Tilghmnan, past state president C. S. F. of C. W. clubs; Mrs. Bertha Allen, president Alameda County League of Colored Women Voters; and others. The next day the following tribute was received by a member of another race which said: "It was my privilege last Sunday to witness the presentation of the painting "Slave Mother" to the Oakland Art gallery by the Western Inter-racial committee. The subject "Slave Mother" so well expresses the hopes and aims of the group of people who are working so earnestly in the interest of their race that I feel a word of appreciation is due you and your co-workers for the work you are doing. May success attend your worthy efforts." It was signed by J. W. Shimonek.

Dr. Waddell, of the social service department Oakland Council of Churches invites all to attend an important citizenship meeting August 10 at 2 p. m. in First Congregational church. The Oakland Council of Church Women will hold their quarterly luncheon on Friday, August 26, in Central Y. W. C. A. honoring the pioneers of W. C. T. U. In the evening will begin a three days exhibition of welfare work with debates and other features. The entire second floor of the Central Y. W. C. A. will be given over to exhibits. The public will be welcome at both meetings.

Florida

Race Relations - 1932

Improvement of

Shelby, N. C. Star
Monday, November 21, 1932

A COLORED COUPLE

A news story in today's Star, telling of the long teaching career of a colored woman in Cleveland county, is, in fact, just an addition to an article published some weeks ago. At that time a reporter unearthed facts showing that Rev. J. W. Roberts, veteran colored minister and teacher, has been instructing the youth of his race in the scholo room for over a half century. A remarkable record in itself and now comes the information, in an article today, that his wife taught for 48 years before relinquishing school work for her domestic duties. She originated the teaching of domestic sciences in the colored schools of Shelby and Kings Mountain, and was also the first licensed woman preacher of her church. It cannot be estimated how much the work of Rev. J. W. Roberts and his wife has meant to the progress of this county in the manner in which it has uplifted and broadened their race. It is a fine record they have placed before other teachers of their race, and while carrying on their own work they practised their preaching by educating six of their own children, all of whom are now in professional work. With a combined record of service that totals almost 100 years, "Preacher" Roberts and his wife are entitled to the commendation of the entire people of the section they have served so faithfully and efficiently.

Cartersville, Ga., Herald
Wednesday, November 23, 1932

Interracial Co-operation in Jacksonville, Fla.

About two and a half years ago some of our Christian women made a study of the status of the Negro in Jacksonville. Many conferences were held with groups and individuals. After several weeks' study of the situation a meeting was called of a group of women representing all the churches, and what is known as the Central Committee of Interracial Work was formed under the supervision of the Y. W. C. A. Twenty-eight women answered the call for this work. Most of that number are Methodist.

A large building facing a city park and playground has been given to the Negroes by one of our Christian white women. This building was chosen as the "Center" of our work, and it was furnished with chairs, tables, desk supplies, magazine stands, two mirrors, a bulletin board, four Bibles, and a bed on which to practice Red Cross nursing a piano, and a stove.

It has been the dream of many of the colored women that they might have a Y. W. C. A., and they asked the Y. W. C. A. for a Negro branch. National Headquarters was asked to send a Negro Field Secretary to Jacksonville to advise, which they did; and she appointed a "Provisional Committee" of Negro women to work with the white Interracial Committee in formulating and testing some kind of "Y" work.

The result was that the Girl Reserves were organized to build character through supervised play, cooking, basketry, reading, music, rug-making sewing, sick nursing, social service work, etc.

A well-baby clinic, under the direction of a competent Negro doctor and nurse, has been opened.

The "Center" has proven a popular place for several outstanding and worth while Negro women's organizations, always keeping in mind the very highest standings in everything. The Negro women have paid all necessary expenses.

The Negro boys have been organized in Boy Scout troops. There are more than two hundred members now. They are given the Scout uniform when they become first class Scouts. A Boy Scout camp was enjoyed during July under the supervision of the white Scout Executive. The writer was invited to visit the camp and was delighted with the interest displayed.

The Interracial Committee sponsors three day nurseries which are supported by the Community Chest and a five-cent fee for the mothers who leave their children at the nursery.

For the past two years the Methodist churches of the city have sent a Negro girl to Paine College, Augusta, Ga., for the summer training course. Before that we sent one each year for three years to a Presbyterian School in Florida.

The Chairman of the Anti-Lynching Committee has secured hundreds of signatures to the pledges.

—Mrs. Edward P. Pfaff.

Cartersville, Ga.
Thursday, November 24, 1932

INTER-RACIAL CO-OPERATION IN JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

About two and a half years ago some of our Christian women made a study of the status of the negro in Jacksonville. Many conferences were held with groups and individuals. After several weeks' study of the situation a meeting was called of a group of women representing all the churches and what is known as the Central committee of Interracial Work was formed under the supervision of the Y. W. C. A. Twenty-eight women answered the call for this work. Most of that number are Methodist.

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MRS. EDWARD P. PFAFF.

Mrs. Bethune Challenged

Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, president of the Bethune-Cookman College in Daytona, Florida, is a remarkable woman and a convincing public speaker. No list of the ten prominent women of the country can be made which does not include her.

Cuba - Dec. 1932

For this reason, when Mrs. Bethune, speaking at the Young People's Forum recently, said, "inter-racial conditions are improving in the South and getting worse in the North," her utterance must be given respectful attention.

Backing up her assertion as to improvement in the South, Mrs. Bethune pointed to the fact that appropriations for Negro education in Southern states have increased 100, and in some cases, 1,000 per cent.

Whether or not Mrs. Bethune's statement is a mere snap judgement, we do not know. It was a reply made to a question from the floor, and not a part of her prepared address.

An authoritative statement on this question is available in the July 1932 number of the Journal of Negro Education (a Howard University publication) which is devoted entirely to a critical survey of the Negro elementary school.

In this document, Helen C. Harris rates efficiency of colored and white schools of 16 states for the years 1910, 1920 and 1926, as follows

States	*Per Cent Rating of Negro School System is of White in* 1910	1920	1926
Alabama	58.10	59.77	55.21
Arkansas		79.60	
Delaware			77.37
District of Columbia	95.00		
Florida	69.70	59.23	53.48
Georgia	71.72	63.93	63.08
Louisiana	48.50	51.14	48.54
Maryland	77.29	73.19	67.33
Mississippi	73.24	88.13	
North Carolina		76.57	72.07
Oklahoma		88.78	81.64
South Carolina	55.85	58.98	45.68
Tennessee		87.54	
Texas	81.58		73.58
Virginia	71.37		65.82
West Virginia	99.90	112.15	104.32

Discussing the table, Miss Harris adds:

"In only two instances does the Negro system compare at all favorably with the white system—District of Columbia and West Virginia.

"The facts presented in this section, in general, lead one to conclude that the inferior type of school with which the Negro is provided is reflected in inferior achievement on intelligence tests, and inferior educational achievement, which, in turn, result in inferior cultural attainments and economic standing. The large number of one-room schools, the lack of means to make schools available, and the insufficiency of school facilities contribute to the inferiority of the Negro school system. If the Negro is to be allowed to pursue unimpeded his educational goal on the same level as any other group, existing disparities in the types of school provided must be eliminated.

"The disparity between the efficiency of white and Negro school systems is increasing, rather than diminishing, and as a consequence the

Negro child is receiving proportionately less education (than the white child) at the present time than he received ten or fifteen years ago."

Now if Miss Harris is right, Mrs. Bethune is wrong. Certainly, we can go so far as to say that Miss Harris, a trained investigator, in her carefully worked out table, challenges Mrs. Bethune to back up her statement with facts more potent than those already cited.

HOUSTON, TEX.
POST DISPATCH

NOV 27 1932

Race Relations Trends

THROUGH gathering and publishing information relative to the negro people of the United States the commission on inter-racial co-operation, which maintains headquarters in Atlanta, Ga., but which has an active branch in Texas directed by prominent white citizens and leaders of the negro race, is doing much to enlighten both races on the status of the negro, and therefore to bring about a better understanding between them.

Especially has the commission been instrumental in discouraging lynching of negroes. To that body is due much of the credit for suppressing mob violence in the South.

In a recent publication entitled, "Recent Trends in Race Relations," the commission showed that the negro population in the South, in proportion to the whites in this section, has steadily declined over a long period of years. In 1930 the percentage of negro population in the South was 24.7; in 1920, it was 26.9; in 1880, it was 36 per cent. Emigration of negroes to the North is held to be responsible in part for this decrease, but the higher mortality rate, induced by poorer living conditions, is also blamed for a share of the decline.

The percentage of negro population with reference to the whole population of the United States in 1930 was 9.7 per cent. Since 1790, in all decades except two, the percentage of negroes has steadily declined.

While it is true that negro population in the North has been increasing rapidly and that the five greatest cities in the world having the most negro inhabitants are New York, with 327,000; Chicago, with 234,000; Philadelphia, with 219,000; Baltimore, with 149,000, and Washington, with 132,000, are classed as Northern and Eastern cities, the great majority of the negroes still reside in the South. Of the total population of 11,981,143 in the whole country in 1930, 9,361,577 were in thirteen Southern States and in Delaware, Maryand and the District of Columbia.

The matter of relations between the races is still, therefore, very largely a problem for the South. About four-fifths of the negro people now reside in the South and most of them are going to remain here.

Improvement of.

INTERRACIAL RELATIONSHIPS.

Japan's recognized status as one of the five great world powers, India's open revolt against a continuance of British domination, the Philippines' insistent demand for independence, together with other pronounced manifestations of this day and time may connote "the rising tide of color;" but a coalition in the none too distant future of the black, brown, red and yellow races to determine world policies, as pictured by some Negro speakers, is nothing more than a vague and visionary prophecy—a sentimental appeal to evoke applause.

The public declaration by a white speaker calling on the white races to determine world policies would be received by the colored races with unmistakable hostility and resentment. But white people, unless of the southern demagogue type, are not so provocative. Neither are the Japanese and other colored peoples who have learned to weigh their words before thinking out loud.

An alliance, with all the colored peoples of the world on one side and all the white peoples of the world on the other, may be a remote possibility but not a probability. For world-wide interdependence is not based on color but on eocnomic, geographical, political and other factors, as was realized during the great European conflict, when white, black, brown, yellow and red men banded together for a common cause. The distrust and suspicion now voiced by representatives of European powers at Geneva over disarmament, Japan's recent invasion of Shanghai and the inability of the various groups in India to present a solid front in their fight for autonomy are also object lessons pregnant with significance.

The sympathies of the American Negro are with the submerged millions in India struggling for a new day; for the countless Chinese eking out a bare existence in a country torn asunder by civil war; for the ambitious Filipino who believes he is capable of ruling his own land; for the proud Haitian, who is eagerly looking forward to the evacuation of his country by the U. S. marines. But this kindly concern is not confined solely to people of color but the underdog throughout the world in general.

Foreign alliances, entangling or otherwise based on color, have no part in the Negro's constructive program of the present. If he is to continue to live and prosper in the United States it will be chiefly due to his ability to work in harmony with his fellow countrymen. Interracial cooperation should be the shibboleth. The aim should be the promotion of a better understanding between white and colored Americans. They have a community of interests. The nation's welfare is their paramount consideration. Together they will sink or swim. They need each other.

THE OLYMPICS AND RACE RELATIONS

By James Egert Allen,
President New York Branch N. A. A. C. P.

(An Address delivered over Station WEVD, New York, August 6, 1932.)

At the present moment, some two thousand athletes, representing thirty-eight countries of the world, are gathered on the Western coast of these United States to engage in a contest of physical skill and endurance widely known as the Olympics. Men and women of varied racial groups, diverging religious beliefs, various political affiliations, sundry economic backgrounds and widely separated social status, have grouped themselves into a veritable community whose chief ideal is based upon the Olympic oath of "true sportsmanship for the glory of our country and for the glory of sport."

The President of the United States expresses his regret for non-attendance through the gatherings of the future. As ambassadors of racial tolerance, they must become absorbed in the perplexing problem of race relationship. As the two thousand athletes separate within the next few weeks for their widely scattered homes, a new altruism, born of the spirit of comradeship, should accompany them. Their enthusiasm and sentimentalities should spread like wild-fire over the hearts of their native lands, consuming the bigotry, prejudice and crass materialism so prevalent in nations today.

The Olympics of 1932 should point the way for improved racial relationship during the next four years. Out of the furious storm of world-wide depression should arise the calm atmosphere of peace, justice and racial appreciation and self-respect. This carnival shall not have been held in vain, if the universal Zeus, from his mighty mountain top, can look out upon the broad expanse of the universe and declare, with a spirit of sincerity and reality, in the Olympian year of 1936, "We live in an age of the nearest approach to the universal equality of mankind."

Second head of the nation, Vice-President Curtis, who, officially, opened the great exhibition.

To ancient Greece, we are indebted for the origin of these games. Twenty-seven centuries ago, at the foot of Mt. Olympus, the famous abode of the mighty Zeus, the aesthetic sons of Attica gathered in the great amphi-theatre before the eager and expectant spectators and launched the initial battle of physical skill and endurance.

In spite of the dazzling splendor, the keen rivalry and the international spirit that accompany these periodic festivals of modern times, a question of serious importance arises, as to whether the nations of the world have translated into actual practice the lofty idealism that the Greeks strove to attain. If we are to judge by the suffering of millions of underprivileged human beings, world-wide unemployment, and wide-spread discontentment and wholesale injustice, the reply must be tainted with grave suspicions of doubt. If we are to judge by general economic exploitation, recurrent and disastrous wars, national rivalry and universal imperialism, the answer must be predicated upon negative bases.

Here in our own clime where over twelve millions of people representing the Negro race are found, we find inconsistency to be a shining jewel. To day's printed page radiates with the spectacular achievements of one lithe and two fleet limbed sons of Ham, who blazed their way to fame and lifted the colors of Uncle Sam to the peak of track and vault accomplishments and enveloped them in a blaze of world-broken records. Such is their contribution to a true evaluation of President Hoover's message to the Olympic contestants when he declared that these games "had become a positive force for international acquaintance, understanding and good will." Yet if these three black American youths were to apply at a Wall Street banking firm for an opportunity to learn the arts of high finance, or were they to apply to the laboratory of some great American engineering firm for a chance to engage in some form of research, they would be offered, perhaps, a porter's job, despite the fact that two are alumni of leading mid-western universities and the other a brilliant upper class man in a similar institution.

For the glory of Uncle Sam playgrounds for the purpose of training their agile bodies were even to public parks and swimming pools, where they would be segregated into Jim-Crow tanks; where they would be denied access to public libraries

Improvement of.

INTERRACIAL RELATIONSHIPS.

Japan's recognized status as one of the five great world powers, India's open revolt against a continuance of British domination, the Philippines' insistent demand for independence, together with other pronounced manifestations of this day and time may connote "the rising tide of color;" but a coalition in the none too distant future of the black, brown, red and yellow races to determine world policies, as pictured by some Negro speakers, is nothing more than a vague and visionary prophecy—a sentimental appeal to evoke applause.

The public declaration by a white speaker calling on the white races to determine world policies would be received by the colored races with unmistakable hostility and resentment. But white people, unless of the southern demagogue type, are not so provocative. Neither are the Japanese and other colored peoples who have learned to weigh their words before thinking out loud.

An alliance, with all the colored peoples of the world on one side and all the white peoples of the world on the other, may be a remote possibility but not a probability. For world-wide interdependence is not based on color but on eocnomic, geographical, political and other factors, as was realized during the great European conflict, when white, black, brown, yellow and red men banded together for a common cause. The distrust and suspicion now voiced by representatives of European powers at Geneva over disarmament, Japan's recent invasion of Shanghai and the inability of the various groups in India to present a solid front in their fight for autonomy are also object lessons pregnant with significance.

The sympathies of the American Negro are with the submerged millions in India struggling for a new day; for the countless Chinese eking out a bare existence in a country torn asunder by civil war; for the ambitious Filipino who believes he is capable of ruling his own land; for the proud Haitian, who is eagerly looking forward to the evacuation of his country by the U. S. marines. But this kindly concern is not confined solely to people of color but the underdog throughout the world in general.

Foreign alliances, entangling or otherwise based on color, have no part in the Negro's constructive program of the present. If he is to continue to live and prosper in the United States it will be chiefly due to his ability to work in harmony with his fellow countrymen. Interracial cooperation should be the shibboleth. The aim should be the promotion of a better understanding between white and colored Americans. They have a community of interests. The nation's welfare is their paramount consideration. Together they will sink or swim. They need each other.

THE OLYMPICS AND RACE RELATIONS

By James Egert Allen,
President New York Branch N. A. A. C. P.

(An Address delivered over Station WEVD, New York, August 6, 1932.)

At the present moment, some two thousand athletes, representing thirty-eight countries of the world, are gathered on the Western coast of the United States to engage in a contest of physical skill and endurance widely known as the Olympics. Men and women of varied racial groups, diverging religious beliefs, various political affiliations, sundry economic backgrounds and widely separated social status, have grouped themselves into a veritable community whose chief ideal is based upon the Olympic oath of "true sportsmanship for the glory of our country and for the glory of sport." The President of the United States expresses his regret for non-attendance though the gatherings of the future. As ambassadors of racial tolerance, they must become absorbed in the perplexing problem of race relationship. As the two thousand athletes separate within the next few weeks for their widely scattered homes, a new altruism, born of the spirit of comradeship, should accompany them. Their enthusiasm and sentimentalities should spread like wild-fire over the hearts of their native lands, consuming the bigotry, prejudice and crass materialism, so prevalent in nations today.

The Olympics of 1932 should point the way for improved racial relationship during the next four years. Out of the furious storm of world-wide depression should arise the calm atmosphere of peace, justice and racial appreciation and self-respect. This carnival shall not have been held in vain, if the universal Zeus, from his mighty mountain top, can look out upon the broad expanse of the universe and declare, with a spirit of sincerity and reality, in the Olympian year of 1936, "We live in an age of the nearest approach to the universal equality of mankind."

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Here in our own clime where over twelve millions of people representing the Negro race are found, we find inconsistency to be a shining jewel. Today's printed page radiates with the spectacular achievements of one lithe and two fleet limbed sons of Ham, who blazed their way to fame and lifted the colors of Uncle Sam to the peak of track and vault accomplishments and enveloped them in a blaze of world-broken records. Such is their contribution to a true evaluation of President Hoover's message to the Olympic contestants when he declared that these games "had become a positive force for international acquaintance, understanding and good will." Yet if these three black American youths were to apply at a Wall Street banking firm for an opportunity to learn the arts of high finance, or were they to apply to the laboratory of some great American engineering firm for a chance to engage in some form of research, they would be offered, perhaps, a porter's job, despite the fact that two are alumni of leading mid-western universities and the other a brilliant upper class man in a similar institution.

For the glory of Uncle Sam playgrounds for the purpose of ... they gave their best. For the gaining their agile bodies ... glory of their native land, they gain laurels for their ... can and jumped with athletes ... from the remote recesses of the ... Southland, a section where they ... would be denied the rights of ... citizenship; where they would ... be segregated into Jim-Crow ... cars; where they would be de... vied access to public libraries ... and even to public parks and ... and fraternal. It seeks the ac... tivities of the Olympics. It call... and ideals are identical in many ... twenty odd years ago. Its aims ... upon the civilized world for ... genuine expression of and atti... tude towards the true spirit of ... sportsmanship. Whether in the ... realm of religion, or literature ... politics, economics or athletics, ... it demands that nations and ... ons hope to dwell in Utopian

amity.

Within the confines of our land many organizations have sprung into being with the main objective—better race relations—as their ultimate goal. But, alas! many of them, likewise, have wrought their foundations upon a sandy surface. They are unwilling to face, fearlessly, the vital issues whose complete grasp only will result in genuine racial relationship. The spirit of cowardice, and worse still, of compromise, permeates the basic pillars of their structure and is slowly, but surely, destroying the gilded temple of their aspirations. Bigotry and prejudice, like a slow-eating cancer, are gnawing at their vitals and sapping the very life-blood of their main objective.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will not compromise with the injustices practiced upon helpless black citizens. In its policy of complete racial self-respect, it will not equivocate.

Today we are celebrating the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of our patron saint, George Washington, the matchless leader of the American Revolution, who wrested liberty and justice from the hands of our oppressors and set sail to a ship of state that was guided by the immortal words of Thomas Paine and Thomas Jefferson "All men are created free and equal." Three thousand black men, although slaves, aided Washington in establishing this Principle on American shores. Many thousands more flew to the rescue of Abraham Lincoln and Woodrow Wilson to perpetuate these ideals of democracy. They, with myriads of other darker races, must, ultimately, come into the fullest possession of these cherished rights accorded to other sons of men. Even with their backs to the wall erected by prejudiced and conniving individuals, Black America shall hold on until the full rays of the sunlight of true liberty, equal opportunity and international brotherhood shine in splendrous luster upon their unbowed heads and usher all people into the millenium that must, inevitably, crown human achievement and noble idealism.

Humanity, devoted to the principles of a square deal for all, must throw off the old laissez-faire doctrine of indifference and assume the role of ardent participation in the world conferences and group

Co-operatives of Forty Nations Observe "Day"

Alliance of 70,000,000 Members Ahead of Profit

Special from Monitor Bureau

London—The tenth annual International Cooperative "Day" is being celebrated today in 40 countries.

To mark the occasion, the International Cooperative Alliance has drawn up a resolution for adoption by its 70,000,000 members representing with their families more than 200,000,000 persons.

"The only efficient means," the resolution declares, "of overcoming the present crisis and of preventing the recurrence of similar disasters lies in the universal application of the principles of cooperation—democratic control; production for service instead of profit; and the adjustment of production to consumption for which the cooperative movement supplies the only sound economic basis."

The motto of the I. C. A., adopted on the occasion of the first International "Day" in July, 1923, is "Each for all and all for each." Societies are urged, on the tenth "Day," to remind the world of this motto, to rejoice in their economic triumphs, to declare the magnitude of their operations, their network of material achevements in stores, warehouses, and factories, in educational and social institutions.

Imports Reach £53,144,692

Above all, they are urged to work for the development of international cooperative trading. Mr. H. J. May, general secretary of the alliance writing on this subject recently, declared: "How extensive are the possibilities of international cooperative trade can be seen from the imports and exports in 1930 of the organizations affiliated to the International Cooperative Wholesale Society, which were: Imports, £53,144,692; exports, £1,910,160."

Mr. May added: "For us, it must be 'cooperative trade' in every sense of that much strained term. Only so can it effectively show the capacity of the cooperative system to replace the economic anarchy which has produced the present problems, among the most pressing of which has produced the present problems, among the most pressing of which are the necessity of international agreement upon a new monetary standard; settlement of war debts; disarmament; and an international tariff policy. The last is the most important because without agreement between the nations on tariffs there is little hope of realizing the other aims."

Morristown, Tenn. Sun
Thursday, November 10, 1932

OUR OBLIGATION TO THE NEGRO

Let us give the negro his rights. Let us educate him that he may be a better, a broader and more enlightened man. And let us remember the Golden Rule, "Do unto others as you would have others do unto you." It is up to us to teach the negro to be a better citizen, and to support those who are engaged in this work. By rendering such service we not only help the negro but help ourselves.

The provisions for the education of the negro is more than an injustice to him; it is an injury to the white man. For our common welfare we must strive to cure disease wherever we find it, strengthen whatever is weak, and develop all that is undeveloped. The steps for increasing the efficiency and usefulness oft he negro race must be taken in the schools. "But negros do not pay as much taxes as white people." No, and poor white people do not pay as much taxes as the rich. But for whose benefit were the public schools established in the first place, for the rich who can afford to pay, or for the poor who cannot? Is not the negro's poverty handicap enough? Shall we further penalize him for it by denying education to his children?

Is it right to bomb or burn the house of a negro who moves into a white community? That has happened in cities of the north, the middle west and the south. We believe that residential separation of the races is desirable, but are the torch and bomb justifiable means of bringing it about? Is it just to deny the colored districts the common decencies of civilized life—paved streets, lights, sewers and proper housing?

What has justice to say about lynching, about mob shooting and hanging and burning at the stake of ngroes? There have been more than 4,000 such affairs in America in the last 40 years. Is there room for difference of opinion about that sort of thing? If not, is it not high time for us to do something obout it?

The white man owes to the negro, as to all other human beings, an attitude of active sympathy and good will. The white man must not take the negro into his societies or list him with his associates, but the white man should give the negro a fair shance to dvelop, unfold, possess, and live as other American citizens. We cannot make awhite man or a yellow man out of the negro, but we must give him an opoprtunity to become the best self of which he is capable. I do not say that the negro race is equal to the white race. I believe that the white race is superior to all races, but we must give the negro his rights; we must not kick him because he is black.

Shields Clement

Improvement of Program Is Issued For Interracial Education

NEW YORK—"A program of Interracial Education" has been issued by the Student Division of the Y. M. C. A.'s and the National Student Secretaries Association, looking to closer personal contacts and better understandings between colored and white students of the United States.

Among the methods of dealing with race misunderstanding, the following are proposed: personal friendships between white and colored students; study groups and interracial forums; surveys; Negro lecturers; campus publicity; participation by Negroes in all student activities including sports; visits between student groups of Negro and white colleges; exchange of conference delegates; regular college courses on race relations; and circulation of literature dealing with race relations.

Depression Is Aiding Relations of Races In South, Says Doctor Moton

Privations Serve To Draw White And Black Together

By JOHN LOUIS CLARKE
Journal and Guide Staff Writer

"THE current depression is a blessing in disguise to the American Negro, despite its many breadlines, poverty and suffering," said Dr Robert Russa Moton, in an exclusive interview granted to the Journal and Guide Friday. The Tuskegee principal was attending the 64th anniversary of Hampton Institute, in his capacity as a member of the trustee board.

"In my everyday work in the South," he continued, "I see concrete evidences of how the present unsettled economic situation is bringing more closely together the white and black, in a way that is without precedence." Due to his close association with both races in his work at Tuskegee and as a member of the Interracial Commission, Dr. Moton has every opportunity to accurately observe the trend of the times.

He evidently felt that the present situation is akin to the old saying, "Misery loves company," as he explained how want and hunger are causing a lessening of friction among some elements in the South, the Tuskegee head feels that, in the majority of cases, it is serving as a welding agent of the races.

Will Continue To Exist

"There is not much question but that the good race relations caused by the depression will continue to exist even after normal times and universal prosperity have returned," he said. He admitted that there was some slight element of chance on this point but felt that, with the end of the depression, the improved relations would hold firm.

"After all, the thing which will do most to solve the race question in America," he asserted, "is a closer contact between the races. Better and more complete understanding is what is needed, to create understanding." He spoke of several instances in his own experience which serve to bear him out in his beliefs.

He related the story of a prominent white man who made his first visit to the Alabama school. The beautiful grounds, impressive buildings and type of education offered were not the primary things which prompted his admiration, said the educator. "His words to me, after seeing all the school was doing, were that he had never before in his life seen so many CLEAN Negroes." That statement, to the famed educator, represented the thinking of a large group of white people, who are lacking in knowledge of the darker race.

Need Colored Contact

"If only we could bring the whites into closer contact with the intelligent Negroes of the country," he continued, "we would be doing a great thing for the advancement of better relations." It is the lack of knowledge which exists between the races that leads to misunderstandings and hatreds, he believes.

"Take yourself for instance," he said. "You walk into a white business establishment, briefly state your desire, select or reject until you receive your choice, pay your money and walk out." This, he declared, gives to the white man no intimate knowledge of the personality or intelligence of the colored person making the purchase. It is along such indifferent and perfunctory lines that a large proportion of the contacts between whites and Negroes are made, he pointed out.

That race relations are growing better all the time is the firm belief of Dr. Moton. Education is the prime factor in bringing about this improved status, he said, citing incidents to prove his contention. In the case of white southern students who go to northern universities, receiving an interjection of racial tolerance, there is a constant tendency to retain the sympathetic understanding thus received.

Educated Negroes Valuable

Southern Negroes who also go North to school return to the South and do excellent work, he said. This is also true of northern Negroes who go into the South without previous knowledge of the conditions there. The educator believes that the exponents of higher education are waging an effective battle toward increasing understanding between the races.

Dr. Moton believes that slavery was, in spite of its inhumanities, a good thing for the Negro, although immeasurably harmful to the South. Slavery treated the primitive African immigrant to an intense civilizing process, from which he has emerged the gainer.

Opinions Carry Weight

The Tuskegee principal talked on at length, seated in the reception room of the trustee house on the Hampton campus. He discussed race relations and the progress and future of the Negro from several varying angles. As the author of "What The Negro Thinks," his opinions necessarily carry weight. His contacts with the races in the South give him added authority for his beliefs, until he is probably as well qualified to speak of race relations as any other person in America.

He disapproves of miscegenation, and asserts that it is on the decrease in the country, including the South. He believes that if two persons desire to marry, however, they should follow their own inclinations, without interference from others. He would prefer that his daughter have a legitimate white child than an illegitimate black one. He does not believe that miscegenation will ever prove an effective factor in eliminating the race question.

Gives Opinions

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DR. R. R. MOTON

Granting an exclusive interview to the Journal and Guide during the Hampton anniversary last week, Major Robert Russa Moton declared that the depression is aiding the Negro race.

Liberal in Religion

He is Baptist by persuasion, although he attends campus churches the majority of the time, which are without denomination. He is liberal in his religion, avowing that he would attend a Catholic church, if there were none other available. He thinks that the ministry, both white and black, is failing to keep abreast of the people. Has not read Schuyler's indictment of the Negro church but imagines it could be truthfully applied to the white church as well as to the black.

Makes his residence in property owned by Tuskegee but owns property in his own right, in Hampton and Gloucester County, Virginia. . . every summer he spends his vacation in the Gloucester County home . . . likes fish, although, like most fishermen, he may not catch anything.

WHAT THE DEPRESSION HAS NOT DONE

Dr. Will W. Alexander, of Atlanta, executive director of the Interracial Relations Commission, in a copyrighted interview with the United Press, expresses himself as "amazed to find that the depression has not fanned racial hostilities in the South, and that lynchings have materially declined in late years. It does not seem to have excited the bitterness of idle whites to see Negroes working on jobs which they themselves would be glad to fill. Fortunately this is true.

Nor will third partyism get anywhere this year. Instead of becoming more radical politically we, the people, seem so scared we are becoming more conservative. It is significant that Senator Borah, again on a big pout with his party, and determined to take no hand in the Republican convention and the subsequent campaign, is quick to assure the reporters that he has no intention of encouraging an independent political party.

Norman Thomas will again lead the Socialist party and there will no doubt be a substantial increase in its popular vote, but scarcely enough to affect any difference in public policy.

Any of us, told three years ago what was in store for all of us, and asked to forecast the possible political effects, would no doubt have said, "By 1932 the

people will be ready for radical leadership. Our political system may be seriously altered if not entirely scrapped."

The hole in this would have been that the people did not realize the unique character of the calamity that was to come. It is unique in that literally no country has escaped its force. The disease has attacked the economic structures of all lands, no matter how these structures have varied in character. Capitalism and Socialism alike have been blighted. Democracies and dictatorships alike have proved themselves inadequate to cope with the malady. All systems were discredited at once, in the full view of all the world.

This calamity has taught every doctrinaire in the world who has any sense a lesson in humility.

When the people realized that no political system held any quick panacea for the economic pestilence that modern war inflicts upon them, the people were sobered. They have not known to what system they should turn because they have seen that all systems have their limitations and may easily be discredited when the problem before them is great enough.

The pistol powder that exploded at Sarajevo June 28, 1914, released the pestilence that now afflicts the people of all the continents, and makes the bewildered dispossessed afraid and uncertain of all known systems. But despair can reverse this conservative impulse and drive men to extreme action. Despair has not yet complicated the great disease in the United States. We do not think it will do so. The people are confident that their system will carry them through; if imperfect and disappointing they yet believe it is superior to others. So with the people under other systems. Not until despair seizes them will they strike out blindly in other directions. The Russians today are holding tenaciously to their uncovered raft as it floats uncertainly on dangerous waters.

There is one other noteworthy expectation regarding this depression that was not fulfilled. It did not lift quickly, but is persisting long. Again people were deceived because their minds were upon the tickers in the New York Stock Exchange instead of the smoke that curled about the prostrate form of the Archduke Ferdinand.

They were deceived because they thought the Wall Street crash was the cause instead of the incidental effect of the illness that had seized upon the economic structure of the world.

This depression was foreseen by only a bare handful of highly intelligent realists before it came. Since then it has consistently deceived all the lesser prophets. The Advertiser hopes and believes that the most thoroughly deceived of all are those dour pessimists who believe that there is to be no recovery from the great illness. Already smiles have returned to faces in Great Britain which a year ago were as grave as any faces in the world. When the British are doing well they have what it takes to make Americans do well. They are our best customers.

And one could name other reasons for taking courage notwithstanding the lengthened shadows about us all.

Toward Better Race Relations

BROADENING opportunity for developing professional and business leadership is emphasized as one of the important needs of the American Negro in the annual report of the General Education Board. The report gives in some detail the new plans for three affiliated Negro colleges at Atlanta, which the Board indicates as "a favorable point for the development of Negro education." The three colleges, Spelman, for women, Morehouse, for men, and Atlanta University provide a nucleus for a university center. One result of the recent affiliation is that Atlanta University has been enabled to discontinue undergraduate work and to begin a program of graduate study and professional training. To capitalize its work, now largely financed through annual gifts, and to secure endowment for expansion, the university has undertaken a financial campaign, to which the General Education Board has conditionally pledged $1,500,000.

The results of higher education for Negroes in the South depend not only on the standards set up by Negro institutions but also on the attitude of the white community. The National Education Association recently undertook to find out definitely what contribution the white colleges of the South are making toward intelligent race relations through their curricula, through research in the social sciences, and through voluntary student activities. The results of this survey of 155 colleges, as summarized in the Journal of the American Association of University Women, showed that thirty-nine colleges were giving specific courses in race relations, and that seventy-six were giving correlated treatment of race relations in sociology, history and other subjects. In addition, thirty-eight colleges reported other race relations activities, and also fourteen doctor's dissertations and forty-four master's theses in this field.

THE CHANGING SOUTH.

Dr. R. R. Moton's declaration before Northern audiences that a marked change for the better is taking place in interracial relationships down South is sometimes received with skepticism by members of the race whose opinions of general conditions in that section are formed from what they read about lynchings, other miscarriages of justice and the many glaring inequalities which the Negro faces in daily life. Now comes Robert W. Bagnell, director of branches of the National Association for the Advancement of Coolred People, who in giving his observations of a recent trip to Dixie writes in the Crisis:

"I go South once or twice every year. Whenever I go I was impressed that changes are occurring there more rapidly than in many parts of the country. The breakup in old mores is surprising as one sees it from year to year. The rapid industrialization and the steady urbanization of the South partly explains that. But a major reason is that the white and black people take the problem of race relations very seriously. In fact, it is the one thing that they are pre-occupied with most of all.

"I have just returned from a tour along the Atlantic seaboard with a few inland detours. I covered Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia. All the places visited except Augusta, Ga., were familiar to me. The first thing that struck me was the change in the atmosphere. Nowhere did I sense the tenseness and the fear which in the past hung over white and black—an aura one could not escape."***

A trip to the South will substantiate Mr. Bagnell's report that it is changing. A visitor does not feel that he is walking in a hostile environment with the possibility of a serious clash flaring up between the races at any moment. Nowadays a more friendly spirit pervades. If you are motoring, the treatment from white attendants at gasoline stations could not be more courteous. In telegraph offices prompt attention is cheerfully given, and similar consideration is shown in department and grocery stores. The younger and more enlightened whites are even becoming less hesitant about addressing Negroes as "mister" and "misis."

As Dr. Moton invariably points out, there is much that can be done and must be done to improve the situation, which is far from Ideal. Century-old traditions and attitudes that have been operated against the Negro's full enjoyment of rights and privileges cannot disappear in weeks or months. It would be expecting too much. But it can be said without fear of contradiction that the South is on the threshold of a new era. There is more valid cause for optimism than pessimism.

Anyone who has not been in the Southern states for several years would find a betterment in race relations and would marvel at the striking contrast between the past and the present.

TEXAS EDUCATOR WRITES ON RACE RELATIONSHIP

Houston Informer

Some pertinent points on mutual relations between white and black races, is discussed in the August issue of the White Man and the Negro magazine of Forth Worth by Prof. E. Langrum, prominent Texas educator.

A copy of the magazine which is published by Negroes has reached The Informer. In it the educator, who wrote under the title, "Race Relationship," declared:

"In the political field of the nation, especially in the South where he is disfranchised, because of previous conditions of servitude, where he is taxed and denied representation in government, an act that brought on the war of independence, the Negro has remained loyal and patriotic. He tires of these oppressions, but he feels that Justice some day will ride out on the wings of the morning and soar to heights, where Equality shall look beyond the color line, human rights will be the national policy, and men will be known and rewarded for what they are and do, and not for some inferior complex, of the past, that justice is with-held.

"This country can never reach its constitutional heights, until every individual is given a fair deal under the law. No nation can rise higher than its lowest citizen. In order to reach the goal of constitutional perfection, the rights of the Negro must be respected.

"It is not hard to see nor understand, that, when the minds of individuals are free from guilt or oppression, how love and friendship can make their advent in social groups, as well as individuals, and bring about an oneness and harmony, so astounding, that the most indifferent will take note.

"As long as men's rights are being violated so long will oppression exist. As long as nations and races differ in ideals and purposes so long will there be no friction, no oppression, no violating of human rights, all will be peace and harmony. The Negro of America is looking forward to see such a day to dawn."

Improvement of

DOTHAN, ALA.
EAGLE

JUN 9 1932

An Excellent and Timely Letter from a Dothan Colored Pastor

Dothan, Ala., June 8, 1932.

Editor of The Eagle:

I have traveled within the last month from Dothan to Canada. My main object was to attend the General Conference of my church at Cleveland. This objective, however, did not lessen an ambition to interpret in sections beyond the Alabama line, situations originating in those causes responsible for our present social attitude —perhaps wrongfully called depression. At a time when work is scarce, wage earning a bare reflection, the farmer and business man almost troubled to death and the Negro still embarrassing the "wood pile," it is interesting to compare inter-racial relationships as we know them to exist in the home state, with those found in other states visited. For inter-racial good will, a spirit to help where merit deserves and for a manifest spirit of fair play towards all, America holds no finer group than the white people of this beautiful inland section.

The Negro is not unlike many others of the human family. He is too frequently short of vision. So many splendid aids brought to his very door by well wishing friends linger too long at the outer border of proper appreciation. In the south our white neighbor's friendship, is our greatest benediction and we must do our level best to hold it. Friendships are not held by the bluff or hypocritical life, but by the fair, honest, sincere and sympathetic attitude one shows towards the problems, program and better interests of those whose friendship we covet. The real test of friendship appreciation, whether on the part of my race or others, must be in doing those tangible things, profitable to those from whom we constantly receive favor.

I am thinking now in terms of "The Home Town." There are so many little things the colored people of Dothan can do to assist those who are seriously trying to bring back and maintain the Dothan standard of prosperity. No man can live in a town unless he can honorably earn in that comminity a maintenance on which to live. To earn this maintenance two sources must be looked to. The government and the private citizen. These two constitute the employing classes but they can't employ unless they have the money with which to pay for such services as they need to operate their concerns. The larger part of the government's financial resources accrue from the prompt and just payment of legalized taxes. It is not good citizenship for our group to try in any manner to evade payment of any taxes imposed upon us by the operation of law. Merchants, agriculturalists and the operators of industry are a bulwark to civic prosperity and must be given honest and serious consideration. I feel that every colored man and woman should do their best by the merchants of the home town. In times of money shortage, we should refuse to buy out of the town where we live, but spend our money at home. Stand by the people who give us work. Every time we pay a merchant a debt in times like these we do a patriotic and noble thing. It is not necessary to trade abroad. The supply houses of Dothan are not surpassed in up-to-dateness, well selected and priced goods by stores anywhere. I have seen the stores of the nation. Let's trade at home. Anything else is the height of ingratitude. Our banking interests should be regarded in times like these. If we have money beyond the needs of a day, we should not hide it in a rat hole, but use a Dothan bank. Don't be afraid of the bank. Know this, that where there has been financial mishap, the stronger you make existing banks the quicker and more possible you make recovery from others. We live in an agricultural center and in my judgment nothing would show a more worth while sectional spirit on the part of the Negro, than a full cooperation with the planter in growing and harvesting the crops of the section. We should not stay from the fields, waiting for war-time prices for wage, but take of the farmer what at this time would be reasonable and fair. I feel that there is no farmer around Dothan but what will do the right thing by any Negro who wants to and will give an honest day's work. Colored labor should stand by the cotton fields of the south. If cotton is "king," surely we make no mistake, when bread is needed by appealing to "The King."

JOHN ADAMS,
Pastor Cherry Street A. M. E. Church.

Scouting Is A Potent Factor In The Creation of Inter-Racial Good Will

By A. J. Taylor

What is scouting? To the man who reads the handbook for scoutmasters, "It is a process of making real men out of real boys with a real program that works." To the host of voluntary workers it is a citizenship training and character building agency. To the American people it is a movement of brotherhood. To the American boy it is a great game of knighthood and fun.

These and many other statements are far short of fully defining scouting. The scout oath and law can greatly add to what is meant by the word scouting. The scout oath is "On my honor I will do my best; to do my duty to God and my country and to obey the scout law; to help other people at all times; to keep myself physically strong, mentally awake and morally straight." The law briefly stated is as follows: A scout is trustworthy, loyal, helpful, friendly, kind, obedient, cheerful, thrifty, brave, clean and reverent."

The moment a second human being met with the first human being a problem of peacefully living together began. This problem grew more complicated, as the human family increased. Century after Century it has been a great problem of man to live with man in a sane and peaceful manner.

Inter-racial Good will

Why should we have inter-racial good will in America? This question is so absurd that little space is needed in answering. One great mind states it thus: "I'd rather live in the jungles with friendly beasts than sit on a throne surrounded with nobles who held hatred in their bosoms." We are here together side by side. We work, play, live and die. We are fed by the same soil, clothed by the same fabrics, atch the same diseases and healed by the same medicines.

The principles of scouting started with the white people of the South, 1910. These qualities of scouting graduallp led those who enjoyed the program to see the need of such a program for all races. In 1925 there were only three cities in the south with troops of colored boy scouts. Even though economic conditions were becoming strained, big hearted souls began asking the National Council for help in extending scouting to colored boys.

Scouting in the South

With a definite program planned, the work started in 1927 with the colored boys in the south. During this brief period of five and one half years, scouting has been put in every southern state. A total of 250 cities now have troops and fifteen thousand colored Americans are enjoying the great game of knighthood and fun. Over 4,000 men have dedicated themselves to the task of citizenship-training and character building. In the eyes of the world these 4,000 men are making a brotherly America.

White men of the South have expressed themselves as feeling that the mutual interest of the two races in scouting will greatly aid in solving other matters where the races are inolved. It has caused white men to lend a brotherly hand in helping colored leaders of their cities to reate a more wholesome community. The direct aid of white men led to the creating of the first Negro Eagle Scout in Tennessee in 1931. Chattanooga is proud to boast of having this Eagle Scout.

The first Negro boy to become a first class scout in Georgia was tutored by a white scout. The white men who held a court of honor for his new rank in scouting expressed themselves as being highly pleased with his qualifiactions. Their gratifications in his manly attainment led to other troops being formed in Atlanta.

It has been several months since a report of Jacksonille, Fla., showed that eight colored boys have been advanced to the rank of life scouts. Mr. James, the district chairman of that city, said that "No other movement has ever done so much in establishing interracial good will in this city as scouting has." He farther told of how white men have come with their white scouts and helped in the troop meetings that colored scouts might advance.

At a recent scout leaders training course held in Rocky Mount, a white scoutmaster with twelve years of experience told leaders that he stood ready at any time to help them with all that he had in making their troop the best in the state.

The many statements made by both races clears a one time hazy future for the south. It is very evident that this American civilization can best be tested for its superior qualities, by the attainments of colored Americans. This fact and the fact that scouting objectives lead toward making America a happy home, I see scouting as the potent factor bringing to us Inter-Racial Good Will.

White Boy Saves Negro

Jilliams

Jumps Over Board and Rescues

6-16-32

10 YR. OLD NEGRO LAD

Brunswick Ga.

As He Was Going Down the Last Time

Brunswick, Ga., June 13—Willie Williams, a colored boy about 10 years old was almost drowned, but was rescued and brought back to life by the heroic work of young Jack Symons, the 10 year old son of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Symons, of this city Sunday afternoon.

The Negro boy was in swimming with several companions in the river at the foot of Gloucester street and Glynn avenue. Young Symons works at the Standard Filling Station at the intersection of these streets. He was attracted by the commotion on the bank of the river and saw some colored men trying to pass a wire to the drowning boy.

Realizing these efforts were of no effect, young Symons ran to the nearest point and jumping into the river swam to where the boy had just gone down for the last time, he dove to the bottom and brought the lifeless body to the surface. Being a good swimmer, he soon reached the shore.

Restorative methods were employed by men who had arrived upon the scene and soon signs of life were returned.

The young hero was very modest over his heroic act. He seemed to treat it as just another event in his boyish life, but he is receiving congratulations upon what is considered a splendid accomplishment for a boy so young.

MONTGOMERY, ALA.
ADVERTISER

JUN 3 1932

WHAT THE DEPRESSION HAS NOT DONE

Dr. Will W. Alexander, of Atlanta, executive director of the Interracial Relations Commission, in a copyrighted interview with the United Press, expresses himself as "amazed" to find that the depression has not fanned racial hostilities in the South, and that lynchings have materially declined in late years. It does not seem to have excited the bitterness of idle whites to see Negroes working on jobs which they themselves would be glad to fill. Fortunately this is true.

Nor will third partyism get anywhere this year. Instead of becoming more radical politically we, the people, seem so scared we are becoming more conservative. It is significant that Senator Borah, again on a big pout with his party, and determined to take no hand in the Republican convention and the subsequent campaign, is quick to assure the reporters that he has no intention of encouraging an independent political party.

Norman Thomas will again lead the Socialist party and there will no doubt be a substantial increase in its popular vote but scarcely enough to affect any difference in public policy.

Any of us, told three years ago what was in store for all of us, and asked to forecast the possible political effects, would no doubt have said, "By 1932 the people will be ready for radical leadership. Our political system may be seriously altered if not entirely scrapped."

The hole in this would have been that the people did not realize the unique character of the calamity that was to come. It is unique in that literally no country has escaped its force. The disease has attacked the economic structures of all lands, no matter how these structures have varied in character. Capitalism and Socialism alike have been blighted. Democracies and dictatorships alike have proved themselves inadequate to cope with the malady. All systems were discredited at once, in the full view of all the world.

This calamity has taught every doctrinaire in the world who has any sense a lesson in humility.

When the people realized that no political system held any quick panacea for the economic pestilence that modern war inflicts upon them, the people were sobered. They have not known to what system they should turn because they have seen that all systems have their limitations and may easily be discredited when the problem before them is great enough.

The pistol powder that exploded at Sarajevo June 28, 1914, released the pestilence that now afflicts the people of all the continents, and makes the bewildered dispossessed afraid and uncertain of all known systems. But despair can reverse this conservative impulse and drive men to extreme action. Despair has not yet complicated the great disease in the United States. We do not think it will do so. The people are confident that their system will carry them through; if imperfect and disappointing they yet believe it is superior to others. So with the people under other systems. Not until despair seizes them will they strike out blindly in other directions. The Russians today are holding tenaciously to their uncovered raft as it floats uncertainly on dangerous waters.

There is one other noteworthy expectation regarding this depression that was not fulfilled. It did not lift quickly, but is persisting long. Again people were deceived because their minds were upon the tickers in the New York Stock Exchange instead of the smoke that curled about the prostrate form of the Archduke Ferdinand.

They were deceived because they thought the Wall Street crash was the cause instead of the incidental effect of the illness that had seized upon the economic structure of the world.

This depression was foreseen by only a bare handful of highly intelligent realists before it came. Since then it has consistently deceived all the lesser prophets.

The Advertiser hopes and believes that the most thoroughly deceived of all are those dour pessimists who believe that there is to be no recovery from the great illness. Already smiles have returned to faces in Great Britain which a year ago were as grave as any faces in the world. When the British are doing well they have what it takes to make Americans do well. They are our best customers.

And one could name other reasons for taking courage notwithstanding the lengthened shadows about us all.

Thursday, October 6, 1932

RACE RELATIONS IN THE SOUTH

Not infreqently men of others sections, who have not been privileged to know the South at first hand, have some very unkind and untrue things to say of the manner in which the Negro is treated by the Southern white man. We who live in the South, both white and black, know that the inter-racial conditions are not ideal. We suspect that we do not miss the mark very far when we venture the assertion that inter-racial conditions are not ideal in other sections of our nation. But, every one who has studied the situation knows that, except in rare instances, the finest and friendliest feelings exist between the people of the two races in the South.

Every now and then something takes place to make us realize this good feeling that exists between the races. As an instance, a few days ago, as we noted in last week's Advocate, the little five-year-old girl of one of our white preachers, while crossing a street in Birmingham, was run over by an automobile driven by a Negro school teacher. The child was painfully and even seriously injured, and was immediately rushed to a hospital. As soon as possible the child's father made a careful investigation of the matter, found that the Negro, who had a reputation for sobriety and integrity, was not at fault, and dismissed the matter from his mind as far as the Negro was concerned.

A few days later, while the child was still in the hospital the Negro wrote the father and mother the following letter: "My dear Friends: Geographical locations and racial differences have no part in the duties of man to man. In view of this fact, I am sending your daughter a few flowers which I trust will cheer her up, and go far in expelling the clouds of sadness and in soothing her pains. I hope you and your wife will accept this letter and the flowers in the spirit they are being sent. Thanking you for your past consideration in my behalf, and hoping a speedy recovery for your daughter, I am, Courteously yours, ..."

The father acknowledged receipt of this letter with genuine appreciation and high regard for the Negro's feeling. This is just one of hundreds of instances that constantly work together to make secure the friendship between the two races in the South. Hot heads and bad men in both races sometimes cause inter-racial conflicts; but good white men and good black men always get along together on friendly terms.

Race Relations - 1932

General

Improvement of.

Macon (Ga.) Telegraph
Tuesday, October 12, 1932

GAINS OF NEGROES SHOWN IN REPORT

Interracial Survey Shows Some Losses to Race in Economic Field in South

ATLANTA, Oct. 11 (AP).—Negroes of the South have suffered losses in the economic field while making encouraging gains in education, health, protection by the courts and political recognition, said a survey of recent trends in race relations made public today by the commission on interracial co-operation.

Among the favorable trend observed were improvement of educational facilities, indicating, said the commission, "a growing sense of responsibility for Negro education and of confidence in its value."

The economic losses were attributed to the "general economic breakdown." The situation has reduced the number of Negro land owners and driven many farm tenants and wage hands to the cities.

Tragic Situations

"Meanwhile, many white farm people also have grown discouraged or desperate and have sought refuge in urban industries," said the report. "The results have been pathetic and even tragic for multiutdes of both races. The Negro, constituting traditionally the marginal industrial group, has undoubtedly been the greatest sufferer."

Economic necessity has forced group competition along racial lines which has been added to personal competition and wide-spread replacement of Negroes by white workers has taken place in some instances, the report set out.

Efforts of Communists to project themselves into the situation have failed, the survey said. "Whatever their sympathy with the economic and social ideals of Communism, Negroes apparently have little faith in the Communist technique of violence and revolution and no disposition to seek help in that direction," it was observed. "This attitude on the part of the Negroes and the comparative absence of hysteria on the part of white people in the face of the Communist threat, are both distinctively encouraging."

Essential Element

In conclusion of Negroes in community chest budgets and their participation in chest campaigns illustrate in the opinion of the commission another important trend, the increasing recognition of Negroes as an essential element in the community, both as assets and liabilities.

The health of Negroes has shown much improvement in recent years with a substantial decrease in the death rate and a gain of five years in the average life span.

The survey said the Negro's stand in the courts is steadily improving and his chance of getting justice becoming "less spasmodic and uncertain." The fall in the lynching record from an average of 100 victims a year for the 40-year period ending in 1921 to the recent annual level of 10 or 12, is emphasized as a great gain and as indicating a determined purpose to end mob violence.

Co-operation Spreading

The principle of inter-racial co-operation is being widely adopted in many forms of community and group activity, the commission found. The inter-racial commission originated in Atlanta and has spread throughout the South and into other sections of the country. It brings the leaders of both races into co-operative action for the mutual benefit of all concerned.

The census of 1930 reported a Negro population of 11,981,143. Of these 9,361,577 were in 16 Southern states (Maryland and Delaware included) and the District of Columbia, and 2,409,219 in other sections of the country.

ST. LOUIS, MO.
GLOBE DEMOCRAT
DEC 11 1932

IS MIGRATION SOLVING RACE PROBLEM?

As the Commission on Interracial Co-Operation views the matter, the heavy northward migration of Negroes during the last calendar decade is tending definitely to "ameliorate the race problem of the South" and "will ultimately solve it"; this "in view of the fact that the interracial problem varies directly with the proportion of the minority group." And no doubt there is much substance in the thought, whatever discouraging effect may be found in the movement as effect relates to the health and well being of a race that may take some time to acclimatize itself in great numbers to a region that is not so friendly in climate or understanding as its native habitat.

The commission, which has its headquarters in Atlanta, finds that the increase of Negro population in the North between 1920 and 1930 was more than twice as great in numbers as in the South and twelve times as great in percentage. It found that the racial growth in the North was 936,000 or 63 per cent, while the South, including Delaware, Maryland and the District of Columbia, had an increase of 449,000 or 5 per cent. As between north and south of the Potomac, the difference was even greater and it is shown that Negro populations in thirteen distinctly Southern states increased 4.3 per cent to an increase of white population rated at 14.8 per cent. While fifty years ago Negroes made up 36 per cent of the population of these states, the 1930 census shows that they constituted only 24.7 of the total. And in the same half-century 300 counties in which Negroes predominated have dwindled to 189. Mississippi remains the only state in the Union where Negro population predominates and that advantage is very slight and is on the verge of being lost, the difference two years ago being only one-fifth of 1 per cent.

Where have these migrants found their new footing? In the urban centers of the North and in the cities along the border. New York, first among cities in Negro population, more than doubled in this particular in ten years, with a total of 327,000 in 1930. Chicago more than doubled and takes second place where it was fourth ten years ago, with 234,000 in 1930. Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and Detroit follow in order among cities north of the Potomac having Negro populations of more than 100,000, with New Orleans the lone city of the South in the classification. Almost a score of cities of the North more than doubled in Negro population, three cities of the Far West and only one city of the South—Miami. St. Louis, geographically near the border, though Southern in its friendliness, advanced 34 per cent in Negro population to a total of 93,580 in the decade.

William[illegible] N. C. [illegible]
Tuesday, December 20, 1932

THE NEGRO AND HIS OWN NEW EMANCIPATION

A Better Understanding Is Being Fostered Between Landlord and Tenant

By Rev. J. M. PERRY

For the last year, there have been several meetings in our county for the express purpose of fostering a better understanding and more cooperative effort between the landlord and the tenant. These meetings have been the means of bringing together both white and colored, most of whom were of local prominence, and, best of all, men who have the problems of economic justice, better race relationships, and more profitable cooperation on their hearts. One year has brought gratifying results, and if carried out on a nation-wide scale, would have far-reaching and telling effects upon the whole approach—problems and programs of the two races, and especially of the farmers of the south.

The progress of the negro race in America since the Civil War is not only a compliment to the colored race but to the helpful attitude of the white race, who have, in untold ways, given the colored man who was really trying to do and to be something a helping hand.

At the close of the war, only about 12,000 negroes owned their homes, now more than 700,000 own their homes. It is claimed that they have in this period accumulated more than two billion dollars in wealth. Their business enterprise touches almost everything from farm to factory—banking, insurance companies, these two businesses alone running into the millions.

At the close of the war, only about 10 per cent could read and write, and now nearly 90 per cent can read and write. It is true that among the colored soldiers of the late war they were about 50 per cent illiterate, that is, from the standpoint of the army officials. They could not read newspapers and write home. However, these soldiers represented a small fraction of the nearly 50,000 schoolteachers and more than 2,000,000 pupils of the public schools, who can read and write to say nothing of the college students in institutions like Tuskegee, Fisk Hampton, and the many others with state aid, and a chain of denominational schools for the colored all over the south.

The writer had the pleasure of observing the external appearances of the physical equipment of Tuskegee some time ago, its 52 stately and imposing buildings, its grounds, drives, and walks, and was impressed with the potential power of such an institution for the training of leadership for the race. In fact, the colored race, like all other races, need trained, Christian leadership. No nation and no people can go forward without it. It is an essential; it is indispensible.

My own church group maintains colleges for the colored at Martinsville, Va., Edwards, Miss., and Hawkins, Texas. The latter two I have also had the pleasure of observing. I have heard them sing, seen some of their products, and know that the whole trend of our people is toward cooperation and helpfulness. Other religious bodies are manifesting the

same helpful attitude, and there is no reason why the two races may not be mutually helpful to each other, and each help the other in raising the standards of living, of culture, of education, and morality, and thereby toning up the social life of both races, each in his sphere and his traditional and characteristic manner.

Lynching is repugnant to all sober-minded people of all colors and creeds, and is engaged in only by people who have been incensed to the pitch of fight and frenzy by some atrocious crime against womanhood and established society. However, the trend, thank God, is toward law and order, and away from lynching. In 1889 there were some 175 lynchings, and by 1928 there were only 10. This is a sign on the horizon of our national life that portends for good, both to the white and the colored. It denotes a growing sense of respect for womanhood, motherhood, and virtue on both the part of the colored, and it also shows a trend away from mob violence to a respect for law and the orderly constituted provision of trial by jury, which is fundamental to true democracy, and which alone offers fairness and justice to all concerned.

If civilization is to survive, we must begin to practice the art of living together. This is a question that touches the family, the community, the races, and the nations of the world. To accomplish this service and not selfishness must predominate. A Christian, helpful, cooperative attitude on the part of the races will heal much of the wounds of the world.

LET THE DEPRESSION CONTINUE

Philadelphia Tribune
12-22-32

WORKMEN, white and colored, are working side by side on the roads of Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina. In Pennsylvania the Pinchot regime bars all Negro workers. Negroes are served at filling stations courteously throughout the South. In rare instances colored motorists are even invited into cafes to be served with food and hot coffee.

When one thinks of what the former hazards of Negro motorists were in the land of Vardaman and Huey Long one wonders what has happened to bring about these changes.

The majority of Southern daily newspapers are becoming more liberal. Educational facilities for Negroes are slowly but constantly improving. Contributions from Negroes to hospitals are not only received but graciously welcomed and respectfully acknowledged. There is a better understanding and a more tolerant spirit in the South today then ever before. Even politicians may no longer ride into office by simply denouncing Negroes.

We realize that conditions are not perfect for Negroes. But when the present is compared with the past the student of race relations attempts to determine the cause for the improvement.

The depression has affected States of the old slave empire severely. It is usually thought that lack of employment would cause a more serious strain upon the relations between the races But surface observations indicate that just the opposite obtains. A cursory glance at what is going on seems to show that the common sense of the leaders of both races has asserted itelf; that out of the suffering and misery of the present unheaval justice will came for black America.

Just last week a white man from Texas with a colored man were on the same committee petitioning Jeck Garner, Speaker of the House, also from Texas. That could not have happened ten years ago. If there must be suffering and starvation to teach America that human justice should be given all people of all races; if this is the only teacher America will heed, then let the depression continue until we all learn through heartache and sorrow the lesson taught by the Prince of Peace—the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man.

Improvement of

Macon, Ga., Telegraph
Thursday, February 11, 1932

Good Will Program Planned by Church

Inter-Racial Good Will Sunday will be observed at the First Baptist church, Negro, at 4 o'clock, Sunday afternoon, it was announced yesterday. The pastor, Rev. E. G. Thomas, will preside at the meeting and will speak for his congregation.

Among the speakers will be John L. Morris, manager of the Macon Chamber of Commerce; Lincoln McConnell, vice president of the City Bank and Trust company, and Prof. Walter P. Jones, Bibb county school superintendent.

A musical program will be heard before and after the address.

The observance of the annual Race-Relations Sunday was begun several years ago in Atlanta following a race riot, Rev. Thomas said. Prominent men of the church and city promoted the program until it has become south-wide

Negro Pallbearers Used at Rich White Georgian's Funeral

MACON, Ga. Apr. 25.—Displaying his unbiased affections to the very end while, "grim fate" was tolling off the death seconds, O. J. (Jack) Massie, white, prominent and wealthy Macon business man, whose recent death from heart attack brought profound grief to his numerous white and colored friends, had his final wish fulfilled, when the expensive casket bearing the remains of the late brick and tile manufacturer was escorted by Negro pallbearers, employees of the gigantic firm which Massey headed.

It is generally conceded that this procedure is, if not a precedent, one of the most unusual ever before witnessed in the state of Georgia.

Negro Pallbearers Used At Wealthy White Georgian's Funeral

MACON, Ga., Apr. 14—Displaying his unbiased affections to the very end while "grim fate" was tolling off the death seconds, O. J. (Jack) Massie, white, prominent and wealthy Macon business man, whose recent death from heart attack brought profound grief to his numerous white and colored friends, had his final wish fulfilled, when the expensive casket bearing the remains of the late brick and tile manufacturer was escorted by Negro pallbearers, employes of the gigantic firm which Massey headed. It is generally conceded that this procedure is, if not a precedent, one of the most unusual ever before witnessed in the State of Georgia.

McDuffie County Historians Want Data On Negroes

Our County History will carry a chapter on the negroes. If anyone has any interesting data in regard to them, we will be glad to have it. Particularly would we like to have anything in reference to some act of loyalty on the part of negroes, during and following the War. Also deeds of particular kindness of former masters to their ex-slaves after the war. In fact anything that shows the true relation of master and slave and the fact that this relation has not been changed to any great extent yet.

Our chapter will be written along these lines: Part the negroes have played in life of county; Slaves; Ku Klux Klan; and the negro in relation to the following phases of life: political, economical, agricultural, industrial, educational, religious.

Mrs. W. C. McCommons.
Miss Clara Stovall.

WHITE MEN WILL BEAR NEGRO "MAMMY'S" BIER

MACON, Ga., Nov. 12.—(AP)—Six prominent white men will serve as pallbearers Sunday at the funeral of a negro.

"Mammy" Sophie Lewis, 85, a nurse in the home of Sam Pearson's family for more than 50 years, died tonight. The funeral will be in a white home and a white Episcopal rector will conduct the service.

About Race Relations

NEED for active education in problems and possibilities of race relations, particularly in Southern schools and colleges, is emphasized in the recently published proceedings of the Peabody Conference on Dual Education in the South, held at Peabody College last summer (Executive Committee of the Conference, 703 Standard Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.). Part of one conference session was given over to a description of a course on The Negro given at the University of North Carolina by Prof. Guy B. Johnson which is flexible enough in plan and materials so that it could be adapted to the use of the highschool classes, adult education classes or study groups. In reply to a question from the floor, Prof. Johnson reported that "I have never taught a course of any kind from which I have got such satisfactory results as from this course in race relations."

A report by N. C. Newbold of the North Carolina State Department of Education, of an inquiry as to what Southern colleges are contributing to race relations showed that 106 of the 155 institutions included in the survey are now giving race-relations courses. In thirty-nine colleges there are specific courses in race relations, in seventy-six race relations study is correlated with history, sociology or other subjects.

The conference voted to set up a committee which will act as a clearing house of material for the study and teaching of race relations in schools and colleges. The conference will meet again at Peabody College next summer.

Race Relations - 1932

Illinois.

Improvement of.

CITIZENS PRAISE YEAR'S GAIN IN INTERRACIAL GOOD WILL

Prominent citizens of both races in Chicago this week were loud in their praise of the betterment of race relations during the past year and many voiced the belief that 1933 would witness a still greater growth of interracial good feeling and understanding. The views of the Chicagoans were encouched in a Christmas message sent out by the interracial commission of the Chicago Urban league.

The league in its statement referred especially to the Chicago press as an important factor in the promotion of good will.

Miss Addams' Message

Miss Jane Addams, head of Hull house, voiced the following sentiment in the Urban leagu's Yuletide greeting: "Over and over again, Christmas brings its marvelous renewal of mutual good will and reconciliation of differences. May this spirit characterize all our efforts for better race relations during the coming year."

"If we want peace we must develop the good will of which it is the natural consequence," said Horace J. Bridges, leader of the Chicago Ethical society. What we are doing among ourselves in Chicago is creatng the spirit without which none of the world's problems can be solved but with which all of them will either spontaneously disappear or be overcome."

Dr. Arthur G. Falls is chairman of the Chcago Urban league's interracial commission. Elbridge Bancroft Pierce is president of the league and A. L. Foster its executive secretary.

Improvement 84.

LANSING, MICH.
STATE JOURNAL

MAY 23 1932

Lansing Negro Initiative

Booker T. Washington once spread his fingers before an audience and declared, "The races can be as separate as the fingers on my hand, but they can together be as effective as my fist." As he said that he clenched the fingers into unity.

That contention by Booker T. Washington is a good one for us all to know and understand. Here in America, a fate over which none of us has any control has placed the black race and the white race side by side, yet separate, and neither can change the fact. Good sense on the part of both will recognize the condition, and each must be willing, in the face of necessity for a common blow, to clench into a fist.

Friday evening of this week, at Prudden auditorium, the colored people of Lansing, under the leadership of their Civic Betterment league, will provide a free exhibition of their own handiwork, and provide as well, a varied program of entertainment. This is an affair from which no citizen should stand aloof. The white people are to be welcome, they should show a becoming interest.

But the occasion is to be vastly more than a general entertainment. It is scarcely that at all, in its larger significance. It is to be a demonstration of the conscious emergence to a place of racial responsibility and racial forward looking on the part of the American negro among us. The racial responsibility, the racial initiative is the important consideration.

The point to be remarked about the undertaking is that the leadership of the colored people of this city has conceived the plan for Friday evening. This leadership has been respected. Good sense was shown in the manner of bringing the undertaking to white consideration. The leaders sponsoring the undertaking sought the guidance and advice of the Y. M. C. A. organization and Secretary Narvesen personally lent his interest in the matter. So the affair of Friday night, instead of being wholly of racial aloofness, took a measure of becoming co-operation.

President Hoover one day late last week, sent a message by Secretary Wilbur of his cabinet to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People—then met in convention. The President said that the advancement of the colored people since the Civil war is a subject of general admiration. He added that the horizon is further brightening for the American negro. It is brightening in Lansing by his own initiative and own self-help.

Improvement of.

Alcorn Prof. Given Treatment In White Hospital In Miss.

Plaindealer
4-15-32

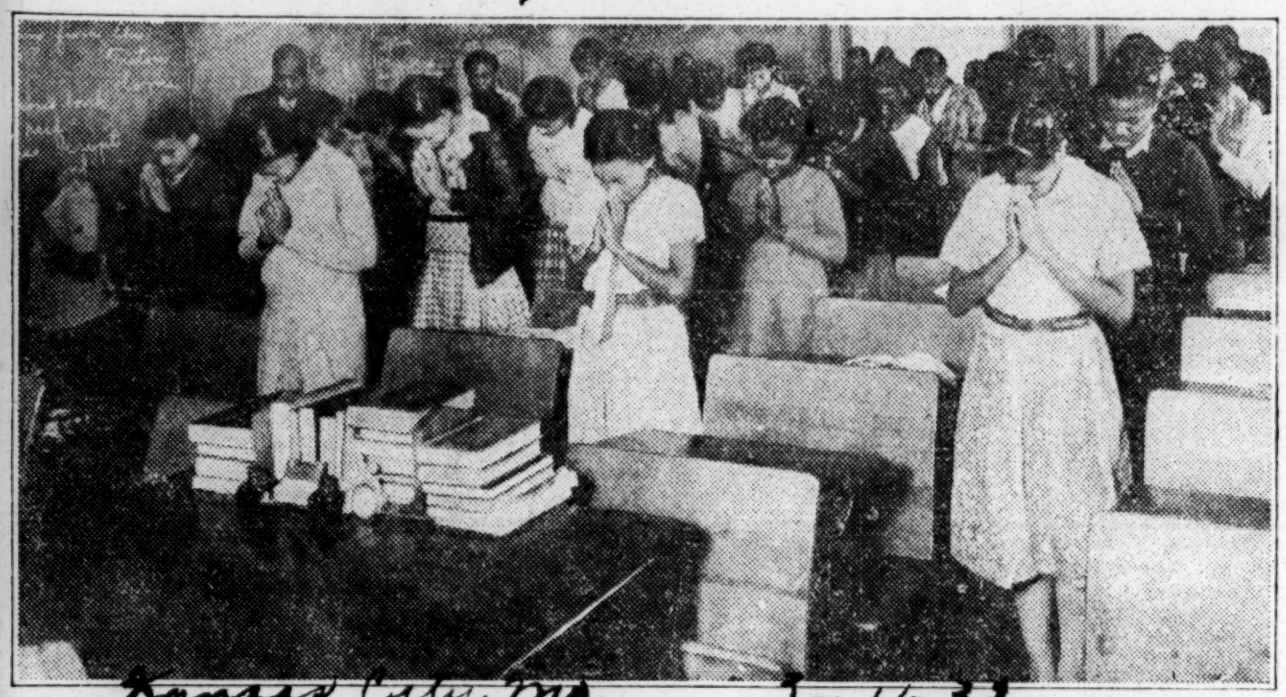
Alcorn, Miss., April 15—(ANP)—M J. Lyells, professor of physics at the Alcorn A. & M. college is on the campus recovering from an operation for appendicitis. He had a sudden attack while teaching an afternoon class March 15. Dr. J. B. Dillard, college physician, rushed him to the Vicksburg Infirmary where an emergency operation was performed at 9:00 P. M. The doctors and nurses (all white) gave him careful attention, and his recovery is almost as pronounced as the attack.

Mrs Lyells, formerly Ruby E. Stutts, a bride if six months, remained with her husband throughout his confinement in the hospital. She has resumed her duties as college librarian since their return to the campus several days ago

Improvement a.

Pray for Lindbergh Baby's Safe Return

Kansas City Call



Kansas City, Mo. 3-16-32

Seventh grade pupils of Attucks grade school, Nineteenth and Woodland, Kansas City, Mo., as they stood Monday afternoon, March 7, with bowed heads as they silently prayed for the safe return of Charles Augustus Lindbergh, Jr., the kidnaped baby son of Col. and Mrs. Charles Lindbergh, who was stolen from his home in Hopewell, N. J. Principal W. H. Harrison is seen at the left. Miss Judith Syms, teacher, is in the left background.

MAKES US FEEL OUR KINSHIP

The kidnapping of the Lindbergh baby, grievous though it has been to the parents, has elicited such universal sympathy that the world has a new baptism of kinship because of it. We all thought we were utterly absorbed in our business affairs,—the depression, unemployment, reparations, the coming election, the Sino-Japanese prelude to another world war. We find we are more concerned about a little crooning baby. Our earth-chained powers have escaped the unrelenting round of daily tasks. Our minds are busy with the better things of the spirit.

Negroes have felt for this grief stricken father and mother, maybe more than others because we have experienced what happens when greed tries to coin human misery into money. The kidnapper of today is the modern slave owner dealing in human flesh, careless of the sorrow of sundered mother and child. Thousands of us, who know what it is to have dear ones scattered we know not where when some man made a profit by breaking up our families, have a sympathetic understanding of what the Lindberghs are suffering.

Kansas City Mo. 3-11-32

Kansas City Call

By the same token, we are sure that the values which really count, were better safeguarded by the Negro nurse as was the custom in the south, than by these new-fangled efficiency experts. They know all about vitamens and nothing about the love which she showered upon her little charges, a love which to this day many of them acknowledge and reward by care for her in her old age.

Improvement of.

College Students Issue Interracial Educational Plan

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—"A Program of Interracial Education" has been issued by the student division of the Y. M. C. A.'s and the National Student Secretaries Association, looking to closer personal contacts and better understanding between colored and white students in the United States. 2-13-32

A copy of the program, sent to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People discloses a radical and far-reaching effort to bridge present gaps between the races. Among the methods of dealing with race misunderstanding, the following are proposed: personal friendships between white and colored students, study groups and interracial forums, surveys, Negro lecturers, campus publicity, participation by Negroes in all student activities including sports, visits between student groups of Negro and white colleges, exchange of conference delegates, regular college courses on race relations, and circulation of literature dealing with race relations.

The program refers white students to the N. A. A. C. P. and other organizations at work in the field of race relations, and lists books on race relations, including poetry and fiction, by both white and colored authors.

As part of the student work in race relations a midwinter conference on "The World Economic Crisis and the Ethic of Jesus" is being held in Buck Hill Falls, Pa., February 5 to 7, at which one of the addresses will be delivered on "Race and the World Crisis," by Walter White, secretary of the N. A. A. C. P. Among the speakers at this conference will be professors from Auburn and Union Theological Seminaries and from Teachers College of Columbia University, and Yale University.

Improvement of

Gives Medal to White Boy Who Tried to Save Life of Colored Youth

Courier—1-2-32

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 31—(By CNS)—Oscar Blake, 10-year-old white boy, who last August made a gallant but futile attempt to save the life of Thomas Hayes, a colored boy, who drowned, was awarded a gold medal here last week by C. J. Atkinson, honorary secretary and former executive secretary of the Boys' Club Federation of America. The white youth was the youngest person ever to receive such a medal from the federation.

Trail Blazer

James A. Clark, instructor and Y. M. C. A. sponsor at the State Normal School, Elizabeth City, N. C., recently spoke at Atlantic Christian College and Duke University, in North Carolina. This was the first experience of these white colleges in having a Negro as their guest and speaker. Mr. Clark spoke under the auspices of the Student Volunteer Movement.

Mars Hill Pays Honor to Slave Taken for Payment on College

Courier 1-2-32

MARS HILL, N. C., Oct. 12.—Mars Hill College paid honor today —Founder's Day—to the memory of a slave, Joe Anderson, who in 1856 was taken for the final payment on the first building of the college. The entire program for the day was given interracial emphasis and a monument over the spot where his ashes have been reinterred was unveiled to the memory of Joe, believed to be the only human being who was ever actually taken to pay for a college.

Joe has become a symbol at Mars Hill of the human values which have gone into the founding and maintenance of the college and the story of his incarceration has become a campus legend. When the first buildings of the college were erected in 1856 a sum of something like $1,200 was due the contractors, Shackleford & Clayton, of Asheville. The local people who desired a college in the vicinity, had given, they thought, to their limit, land being plentiful but money exceedingly scarce in this mountain region at the time. The contractors accordingly levied on a negro youth. Joe, belonging to J. W. Anderson, chairman of the board of trustees, taking him to Asheville, 18 miles away. Because Joe was a favorite in the community or because they did not wish Mr. Anderson to bear all the debt, the members of the board each assumed a share of the indebtedness and finally redeemed Joe, who served the remainder of his days in the community. He died in 1907 on a little farm given him by his former owners.

This summer the ashes of Joe were removed from a near-by cemetery to a site on the campus. And today—Founders' Day—a granite marker, the gift of C. M. Palmer, of the Palmer Stone Works of Albemarle, N. C., with the inscription "In memory of Joe, a slave who was taken by the contractors of the first building of this college as a pledge for the debt due them, 1856," was unveiled to his memory.

The principal speaker at the Founders' Day program was Dr. W. D. Weatherford, president of the Y. M. C. A. Graduate School of Nashville, Tenn., and Blue Ridge, N. C., author of several works on the negro in the south. C. K. Robinson, editor of the Asheville Times, was the chief speaker at the unveiling of the memorial. The Asheville chapter of the U. D. C., the pastor and choir of the local negro church, and descendants of Joe also participated in the exercises.

Mars Hill is a junior college, located in Madison county, N. C., 18 miles from Asheville, with an enrollment averaging around 500 students for the past few years. It was founded in 1856 as the French Broad Institute and chartered in 1859 as Mars Hill College, with the "power of conferring all such degrees and marks of literary distinction as are usually conferred by colleges and seminaries of learning," a power which it still has, yet has never used. Since 1921 it has been rated as a junior college, fully accredited by every accrediting agency in whose jurisdiction it lies.

Mars Hill has the distinction of being the oldest college in North Carolina west of the Blue Ridge mountains and of having been co-educational from its beginning. Its career has been marked by heroism and sacrifice in providing educational opportunities in the rugged area in which it is located. Its efforts have not been confined to the mountains, however, and men and women of prominence and usefulness in almost all parts of the world are numbered among its graduates. This year 19 states and three foreign countries are represented among the students.

During the Civil War the college was used as headquarters for a detachment of Confederate troops. During this time two of the three buildings were burned and the third badly damaged. At present the plant comprises a 90-acre campus with 11 buildings for dormitory and administrative purposes and several cottages. The teaching staff of 33 is headed by Dr. R. L. Moore, a modest, scholarly man, who with his motto of "plain living and high thinking," has served as president for 36 years.

Following was the program carried out today:

October 12, 10:30 a. m.—College auditorium.

Hymn—"Faith of Our Fathers."

Prayer—Rev. J. R. Owen, Asheville, N. C.

"Listen to the Lambs," (Dett)—Glee Club.

Address—Dr. W. D. Weatherford, president Y. M. C. A. Graduate school, Nashville, Tenn.

Alma mater.

Locust Grove, 11:40 a. m.:

"Nobody Knows de Trouble I've Seen" (spiritual)—College chorus.

Introduction of descendants of Joe by J. Bascom Huff.

Talk—Rev. J. H. Smith, pastor Mt. Olive Baptist church (colored).

Spirituals—Mt. Olive Baptist church (colored) choir.

Address—C. K. Robinson, editor Asheville Times.

Unveiling of memorial to Joe by representatives of the college and the Asheville chapter of the U. D. C.

"Old Black Joe" (Foster)—Trumpet quartet.

Benediction.

Athletic field, 3 p. m.:

Annual football game between alumni all-stars and college teams.

Mars Hill To Observe Founders' Day Today

Courier 10-12-32

MARS HILL, N. C., Oct. 11.—(AP)—Tomorrow is Founders' Day at Mars Hill College and students and officials will do honor to the memory of Joe Anderson, a negro slave, who was taken for final payment on the college's first building in 1856.

The entire program Wednesday will be given inter-racial emphasis and a monument over the spot where the negro's ashes have been interred will be unveiled.

Anderson is believed to be the only person who ever was sold to pay for a college and he has become a symbol of human values which have gone into the founding and maintenance of Mars Hill College.

Raleigh, N. C. News and Observer
Sunday, August 21, 1932

FUNDAMENTALS: WHITE AND BLACK

If the colored people of Raleigh follow their preachers they will not appear at the religious ceremonies at the Memorial Auditorium here tonight. Their absence will be regretted, for the colored people of Raleigh are an important part of Raleigh. It is deeply to be regretted, too, that the rift in the cordial relations of the white and the colored people in Raleigh should come about in a division of Christian ministers over a religious celebration.

Behind this impasse, of course, lies the old question of racial equality. The colored preachers demand a division of the Auditorium in something like the plan of a Quaker meeting, a strict division of seating, but with chair for chair, and place for place equality between the races, the colored people on one side, the whites on the other. The Raleigh City Commissioners, following a custom of long usage here, have provided adequate seating space for the colored people in the gallery.

It would be both foolish and needless to argue again in this case the old question of racial equality. The Southern white attitude toward the Negro may be emotional. It may be in some instances illogical. But it is equally true that in this instance the attitude of the colored ministers is largely emotional and abstract. Entirely adequate seating provision was made for the colored people. The gallery seats in many respects are better than many seats on the floor. Persons familiar with the acoustics of the Auditorium say that the least desirable seats in the house are the first five rows on the floor. The argument is an abstract one, over the symbolic quality of the gallery, the symbolic quality of a separate door. It is emotional and in many respects, considering the numbers of the two races which customarily attend such meetings, entirely illogical.

More important is the fact that the colored and white people of Raleigh and the South will have to live together forever. It may be that both the colored and white people of the city would be happier if the other was not here, though that may be questioned. Both are here. They must live together. The lives of both are separated by the eternal fact of the attitudes of each to each other. Around those attitudes both may spend their lives in continual arguments like the present one, abstract and emotional as it is.

Both races will probably be better served if certain trivial if sometimes galling distinctions are observed. They sound peculiarly trivial when set down. Whites and Negroes may not break bread at table together. Whites and Negroes may not sit without distinction of seating in auditoriums and trains. They are very little things. But they are the essentials for both white and colored racial integrity. Upon such little things integrity depends. The black South and the white South both know that well.

There are more important things to which men, both white and black, can dedicate themselves in a righteous demand for equality. The South would be intolerable for the colored people without equality in civil and criminal justice. Thoughtful white men have joined hands with thoughtful Negroes in providing educational opportunities for the colored youth of the State. More and more thoughtful men in the South are coming to realize that in economics there must be equality, too, that the paying to colored workers of a slave wage serves only to hold the white worker as well down to the wages of slavery.

Both the Negroes and the whites are the South. Both the Negroes and the whites are Raleigh. Nothing can ever change that. It is eternally fixed. Together, both in the South and in Raleigh, they must work out a common destiny. Living together the leaders of both races may spend their time and energies in continual irritating quarrel over things that

seem trivial but which are fundamental to the integrity of both races. If the races live in quarrel over these things they will live in quarrel over other things as well. The bitterness of racial feeling may penetrate into other important things, into education, even into justice. It may keep the colored worker a competitive slave in economics to pull the white worker down closer to a slave wage. In such a conflict neither the whites nor the colored people of the South would profit. It would mean an eternity of bitterness, of galling association. It would mean the nourishment of hate.

In the matter of the Auditorium the quarrel over seating is almost entirely emotional and abstract. It is a colored emotional response to the epithet, "Jim Crow." There are many instances where the distinction behind this ugly phrase is more than emotional. Colored people are well within their rights in demanding equally clean and equally comfortable quarters in transportation and in public comfort stations and toilets. There has been much abuse in this matter, not all of it to be explained by the acts of the more ignorant colored people in the use of the facilities provided for them.

Seventy-five years the colored race has been out of slavery. Even more recently it has come out of the abyss of ignorance. In that time the race's progress has been both steady and remarkable. Yet no one can know better than the leaders of the race themselves how much farther the great dark body of the race is from the full fruits of enlightenment and civilization. No body of men in the world has a harder, perhaps a more thankless task, than the colored leaders of the colored race. They have need of all their strength, all their education. They have not time nor energy to waste upon the emotional and the abstract when the practical problems of education and sanitation and economics demand all that they have to give to the uplift and enlightenment of their people.

Improvement of.

Southern Whites Commune With Oklahoma Churchmen

EUFAULA, Okla., Mar. 17—(ANP)—What is said to be a thing of more than rare occurrence happened here Sunday, when about 25 whites worshiped at the Dickerson Chapel A. M. E. Church on the occasion of the quarterly conference, and approximately a score of the white people present came forward at the invitation extended the congregation to partake of the Lord's Supper and bowed at the altar with the A. M. E. members and partook of the sacrament along with them. Some of the leading white citizens of the city were numbered among those present. It is said that this is the first time such has occurred in Eufaula, and maybe the first time in Oklahoma. The Rev. U. G. Mitchell, the A. M. E. presiding elder of this district, administered the sacrament and was assisted by Rev. Burton, pastor of Dickerson Chapel.

Okla. Has Interracial Dance

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—The interracial dance ever held in this state, took place last week, when a send-off celebration was staged at Forest Park here, for the delegates to the National Nominating Convention in Chicago.

Improvement of

PENN. UNIV. EDUCATOR URGES CO-OPERATION

2-6-32

Tells Colored Students Not to Carry Chips When Attending White Schools

Afro-American

The idea that racial antipathy was any less acute in the North than in the South was routed by Dr. John H. Minnick, white, dean of the School of Education of the University of Pennsylvania in an address before the Citywide Young People's Forum at Sharp Street Church, Friday night.

Prefacing his remarks with the apology that whatever he might say on the subject of problems of colored students in white institutions and administrative solutions might be all wrong, the speaker cited numerous instances in which colored students found themselves in embarrassing predicaments and how they could be adjusted.

He told of instances where Southern whites upon matriculation in a certain course raised a protest if a ored student was found in the class. In such instances, he declared, the objector is given permission to withdraw from the course and elect another, but at no time is the colored student forced to withdraw against his will to satisfy the prejudices of the former.

Racial feeling is exhibited much more strongly against the Jewish students, he said, than against colcolored student was found in the more to the fact that the Jews are there in larger numbers he surmised.

He declared that it is as hard to locate Jews in teaching positions after graduation as it is to place colored students. This prejudice is also present in dormitory accommodation, which are barred to both races.

Whites Take Initiative

Ii nmany particulars, he said, the white students are taking the initiative in breaking down barriers raised against colored students. He referred to cases where restaurants were discriminatory in their dealings with colored students and the whites questioned the places in the vicinity of the school and inaugurated a more liberal policy.

Colored students of the School of Education are not permitted to practice in the Philadelphia high schools, he said, and the University is powerless to force the issue because to do so would lose the privilege accorded even to the whites who are in the majority. The university, he said, is not self-supporting, and therefore many stands that it might take on acial issues would be detrimental to the welfare of both groups. He urged colored students to enter the school with a desire to co-operate with the administration and not seek to antagonize the other group upon every occasion.

A discussion followed his remarks in which many of the hearers participated.

Dr. Minnick was introduced by Dr. David E. Weglein, who in turn was presented by Dr. Francis M. Wood. Dr. John O. Spencer also appeared on the platform. Music was furnished by the Morgan College Glee Club, the Young People's Chorus and an orchestra.

Negro Children In Philadelphia Exchange Dolls

Negro World

3-19-32

PHILADELPHIA.—"Please may I have the beautiful baby with long curls, this time?" pleads an eager little six-year-old who has just returned a "baby doll," daintily outfitted in infant's clothes.

New York N.Y.

Come to the Wharton Memorial Settlement for Negroes in this city any Monday or Tuesday afternoon, when the Doll Club meets, and perhaps you will find the little girl in question, asking for a little Quakerlady doll.

The Wharton Memorial Settlement began its career last October, with the purpose of providing wholesome recreation and activities for Negroes in North Philadelphia. At Christmas time many dolls were donated to the settlement and Miss Claudia Grant, assistant director, felt it a problem to decide on just where they should go in order to give the most happiness.

Why not a circulating doll club, she thought? For in that way every little girl who wanted to could come and borrow her choice, keeping it a week and returning it, just like a book. And the Doll Club, the first and only one of its kind, so far as Miss Grant knows, was started. Its membership is constantlly growing, and already there are 158 children between the ages of six and 12 who are regular patrons.

Improvement of.

Prizes to White Colleges for Interrace Papers

ATLANTA, Ga.—Three awards of $100 each and two of $50 each have been announced by the Commission on Interracial Co-operation, with headquarters here, for race relations studies in white Southern schols and colleges. The recipients were Arkansas State Teachers' College, Conway; Charles H. Brown, a student in the University of Oklahoma, at Norman; Virginia Davidson, a student in the high school of Fayetteville, Arkansas; R. J. Reynolds High School, Winston-Salem, North Carolina, and the high school at Kirksville. Missouri.

Schools In South Study Race Relations

5-4-32

ATLANTA, Ga., May 5—Three awards of $100 each and two of $50 each have been announced by the Commission on Inter-racial Cooperation, with headquarters here for race relations studies in Southern schools and colleges. The recipients were Arkansas State Teachers College, Conway; Charles H. Brown, a student in the University of Oklahoma, at Norman; Virginia Davidson, a student in the high school of Fayetteville, Ark.; R. J. Reynolds High School, Winston-Salem, N. C., and the high school of Kirksville, Mo.

The award to Arkansas Teachers College was in recognition of exceptional work in an educational project entitled "The Quest for Understanding," which was promoted in fifty colleges of the South by the Interracial Commission.

SOUTH'S SCHOOLS MAKE STUDY OF RACE RELATIONS

Fifty Colleges, Many High Schools Participate; Award Prizes

5-3-32

ATLANTA, Ga.—Three awards of $100 each and two of $50 each have been announced by the Commission on Interracial Co-operation, with headquarters here, for race relations studies in Southern schools and colleges. The recipients were Arkansas State Teachers' College, Conway; Charles H. Brown, a student in the University of Oklahoma, at Norman; Virginia Davidson, a student in the high school of Fayetteville, Arkansas; R. J. Reynolds High School, Winston-Salem, N.C.; and the high school of Kirksville, Mo.

The award to Arkansas Teachers College was in recognition of exceptional work in an educational project entitled "The Quest for Understanding," which was promoted in fifty colleges of the South by the Interracial Commission. The entire student body of the Arkansas school, numbering eight hundred, was enlisted in the project which featured the development of an educational approach to the problems of race relations. Other institutions doing exceptional work on this project, the Commission announced, were South Georgia Teachers' College, Birmingham-Southern College, Asheville Normal College, and the College of the Ozarks.

Mr. Brown's award of $100, offered for individual student papers on "The Quest for Understanding," was won in competition with more than a hundred excellent theses representing thirty institutions in eleven States.

Miss Davidson was the winner in a similar project promoted by the Commission in the high schools of the South, entitled "America's Tenth Man." School prizes of fifty dollars each for collective work on this project were awarded by the Commission to the high schools at Winston-Salem and Kirksville. In this competition a large number of high schools participated and several hundred papers were written.

SOUTHERN SCHOOLS STUDY RACE RELATIONS

5-7-32

50 Colleges; Many High Schools Participate; Interracial Commission Awards Prize

ATLANTA, Ga.—Three awards of $100 each and two of $50 each have been announced by the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, with headquarters here, for race relations studies in Southern schools and colleges. The recipients were Arkansas State Teachers' College, Conway; Charles H. Brown, a student in the University of Oklahoma, at Norman; Virginia Davidson, a student in the high school of Fayetteville, Arkansas; R. J. Reynolds High School, Winston Salem, North Carolina; and the high school of Kirksville, Missouri.

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Mr. Browns award of $1000, offered for individual student papers on "The Quest for Understanding," was won in competition with more than a hundred excellent theses representing thirty institutions in eleven states.

Miss Davidson was the winner in a similar project promoted by the Commission in the high schools of the South, entitled "America's Tenth Man." School prizes of fifty dollars each for collective work on this project were awarded by the Commission to the high schools at Winston Salem and Kirksville. In this competition a large number of high schools participated and several hundred papers were written.

Improvement of Journal & Guide Norfolk, Va

White Woman Risks Life To Save Six Children

LANCASTER, S. C.—(ANP)—Risking her life, Miss Daisy Carrol, twenty-year-old daughter of a prominent white planter living near here, rushed into a burning cabin and rescued six small children who were trapped in the shack. 2-13-32

According to the story brought here, Miss Carrol was passing the cabin when she discovered the fire. As she was about to turn in the alarm she heard the cries of the children locked in the burning building.

Disregarding her own danger she broke down the frail door and dragged the tots to safety.

Remarkable South Carolina Negro

Uncle Moses Duncan, a one hundred per cent son of Ham, one hundred and ten years old, has been pronounced a human prodigy by outstanding people from many parts of the country and from abroad who have visited St. Matthews in recent years.

Uncle Moses' age is verified by the best possible authorities here. Nothing pleases Uncle Moses more than to have an opportunity "to talk to people that have knowledge and understanding."

Moses was sold as a slave by his South Carolina master on account of financial trouble to a plantation owner in Alabama a few years prior to the war between the States. Immediately following the emancipation, he returned to his old home on the great True Blue plantation near St. Matthews and has spent his entire life there with the exception of a few years spent in Alabama.

Uncle Moses starts American history with the visit of Columbus to the queen and cites the main events including the name of every president, vice-president and the town, city and state from which they hale from George Washington up to and including President Hoover.

He starts the Bible at the time of the flood and repeats the main events contained therein up to and including the new testament.

He repeats the multiplication tables up to and including the hundredth line, then recites the multiplication tables from the hundredth line backwards, starting at the highest decimal and closing at the smallest.

He spells words with as many as ten syllables, carefully pronouncing each syllable before he spells it and seldom misspelling a word.

Uncle Moses cannot read or write. A prominent economist, a professor in one of the leading foreign universities, after listening to Uncle Moses as he performed the above mentioned mental feats, pronounced him a human mental prodigy. He asked Moses if he would not like to return to England with him.

"Why, Uncle Moses, if you will go with me, you will attract the attention of the leading people of the world and you will be independent for life," said the caller.

Uncle Mosses immediately replied: "No sah, boss. You know Pocahontas, the Indian queen, made a trip to your country and she never came back. I rather live and die right here in South Carolina. Cose, I ain't got nothing and, as you say, my clothes is ragged but I got a nice suit of clothes a good white friend give me when cotton was 40 cents, I ain't never wore it. I packed it in moth balls and 'structed my people to bury me in it when I die."

"If you had been educated," replied the professor, "your race would have had a scholar who would probably have accomplished great things and you would have gotten a great deal out of life."

Mosses replied:

"Well, boss, you knows more than I do, but my old master he knowed a heap and he said, 'where ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be wise' and that the day would come when there would be so much education that the people wouldn't want to earn their living like Bible say we should—by the sweat o' us brow—and that education would make them want just lots of things they shouldn't have, and that they would run in debt and put the country into debt 'count of the education' long lines that increases the ambition of the people, ambition for high living.'

Uncle Moses is hale and hearty and insists that he will live to be one hundred and twenty-five years old.

"Unless this here panic gets worse so that I can't get what I ought to have to eat," he added.

UNION, S. C.
TIMES

DEC 2 1932

A Forward Step

At the behest of a few interested Negroes and through the intercession of Rev. D. E. Thompson, of the Clinton Chapel A. M. E. Zion Church, Editor L. M. Rice has granted the Negro citizens of Union county space for an occasional column in his paper. This is a long coveted opportunity. We believe it is calculated to do great good.

First, such a column will serve as a channel of information to the Negro readers of The Times.

Second, it will develop a greater interest in the civic and business betterment of our community.

Third, it is hoped that it will create a greater "newspaper consciousness" to the extent of increasing circulation of The Times.

Fourth, it is hoped that the column will be a means of developing a greater degree of inter-racial cooperation, good-will and Christian idealism.

We appreciate this unique courtesy of Editor Rice. We assure him that in such contributions that may be sent we shall attempt to live up to the high journalistic standards and newspaper ethics so long maintained by The Times. The first column will appear in tomorrow's issue.

L. M. Tobin,
20 Wallace Street,
Union, S. C.

Improvement of.

White Section Deplores Preiudice

INTER-RACIAL COMMISSION ADOPTS RESOLUTIONS

Globe

Resolutions deploring "the agitation incident to the present political campaign as tending to intensify race prejudice," were passed by the white section of the Tennessee Interracial Commission in meeting Monday 8/5/32

The resolutions were signed by Dr. James E. Clarke, president of the commission, and Dr. Julius Mark, chairman of the executive committee.

The paper referred to the recent question of the Negro in the Democratic primary in Tennessee, and stated that no citizen, white or black, should be denied the right to vote in the primary of either party.

"We call upon all good citizens to protest against every attempt to stir up interracial prejudice and to demand that every citizen be accorded his full right under the law," the paper stated.

The resolution in full follows:

"The white section of the Tennessee Interracial Commission, concerned for the conservation and development of the highest type of citizenship in Tennessee and especially interested in the preservation and promotion of such interracial relations as shall work for the highest good of our colored citizens, deplores the agitation incident to the present political campaign as tending to intensify race prejudice.

"In the name of that liberty guaranteed by the State Constitution, we assert that no citizen, white or black, who expects to support the nominees of any political party, should be denied the right to vote in the primary elections of that party. To deny such a right is to violate the Constitution, and any individual or group willing to violate the Constitution in one particular for selfish ends cannot be trusted to obey the Constitution in other particulars or to administer government in accord with its provisions.

"In the name of clean and honest government we maintain that we cannot hope for such government at the hands of any who, by bribery or undue pressure upon the weak and ignorant, secure illegal votes for themselves or their partisans, and any who resort to such practices should be repudiated as unworthy of trust.

"In the name of law and order and of that human brotherhood we seek to establish we call upon all good citizens to protest against every attempt to stir up interracial prejudice, and to demand that every citizen be accorded his full right under the law."

—Nashville Banner.

Payne Welcomes Interracial Group

Dr. Willis Sutton of Atlanta Will Address Conference Tonight

President Bruce R. Payne of George Peabody College made the address of welcome at the opening session of the second annual conference on education and race relations at Peabody Thursday morning. Delegates from thirteen states and the District of Columbia are registered, including leaders in the educational field. Among the speakers were: J. E. Clark of Huntsville Texas; C. R. Hamilton; J. E. Carruth State Teachers' College, Statesboro, Ga., and Dr. E. J. Trueblood, Furman University, Greenville, S. C.

Morning sessions are held in the auditorium of the Social-Religious Building from 8:30 to 12:30 and evening sessions, in front of the Social-Religious Building at 7:30 o'clock.

Thursday evening Dr. Willis Sutton, superintendent of schools in Atlanta and formerly president of the National Educational Association will deliver the principal address. Friday evening Dr. R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, will speak. The public is invited to the evening sessions.

Committee meetings will be held at Scarritt College this afternoon and Friday afternoon.

Dr. Nolen M. Irby of the Arkansas State Department of Education, Little Rock, Ark., will be the speaker Saturday morning, at the final session.

R. B. Eleazer, educational director of the interracial conference, is director of the conference. In charge of the local arrangements are Dr. Ulin W. Leavell, professor of education at Peabody, and Dr. Dennis Cook, professor of school administration at Peabody.

Among the delegates to this conference who are participating in the program are:

Alabama: Miss Margaret Edwards, Alabama College, Montevallo; H. J. Willingham, president, State Teachers' College, Florence; Mrs. Eoline Wallace Moore, Birmingham-Southern College Birmingham, and J. S. Lambert, department of education, Montgomery.

Arkansas: M. E. Framton, College of the Ozarks, Clarksville; H. L. McAlister, president, State Teachers' College, Conway, and T. C. McCormick, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville.

Florida: Edwin L. Clarks, Rollins College, Winter Park, and R. C. Beaty, University of Florida, Gainesville.

Georgia: Ralph Wager, Emory University, Emory University; Aquilla Chamblee, president, Bessie Tift College, Forsyth, and Willis Sutton, superintendent of City Schools, Atlanta.

Kentucky: N. O. Taff, Western State Teachers' College, Bowling Green; J. T. Dorris, Eastern State Teachers College, Richmond, and Dr. George Poret, State Teachers' College, Murray.

Louisiana: Dr. Alvin Good, State Teachers' College, Natchitoches, and Fred O. Frey, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge.

Mississippi: Ross H. Moore, Millsaps College, Jackson; W. M. Kethley, State Teachers' College, Cleveland; Dr. N. B. Bond, University of Mississippi, University; Miss Nellie Keirn, Mississippi State College for Women, Columbus.

Missouri: O. Myking Mehus, State Teachers' College, Maryville, and Samuel A. Kruse, State Teachers' College, Cape Girardeau.

North Carolina: L. R. Meadows, East Carolina Teachers' College, Greenville; Guy B. Johnson, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill; John E. Calfee, Asheville Normal School, Asheville, and N. C. Newbold, State Department of Education, Raleigh.

South Carolina: B. Y. Tyner, Winthrop College, Rock Hill, and E. J. Trueblood, Furman University, Greenville.

Tennessee: R. O. Hughes, Western Tennessee Teachers' College, Memphis, and W. B. Judd, Central Teachers' College, Murfreesboro.

Texas: C. T. Neu, State Teachers' College, Commerce, and J. H. Wisely, State Teachers' College, Nacogdoches.

Virginia: S. P. Duke, State Teachers' College, Harrisonburg, and Garnett Ryland, University of Richmond, Richmond.

District of Columbia: Dr. Arthur D. Wright, Washington, and O. G. Sanford, assistant State superintendent of schools, Jefferson City.

WHITE LEADERS DEPLORE UNJUST RACE THRUSTS

East Tennessee News

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — A meeting of the white section of the Tennessee Interracial Commission was held in Nashville, Monday August 1. In addition to actions relating to certain specific injustices to Negroes, a paper with reference to the cultivation of interracial prejudice through political campaigns was adopted. The paper was signed by Dr James E. Clarke, president of the Commission and Dr. Julius Mark, chairman of the executive committee. It is as follows:

Nashville Tennessean 8/4/32

The white section of the Tennessee Interracial Commission, concerned for the conservation and development of the highest type of citizenship in Tennessee and especially interested in the preservation and promotion of such interracial relations as shall work for the highest good of our colored citizens, deplore the agitation incident to the present political campaign as tending to intensify race prejudice.

In the name of that liberty guaranteed by the State Constitution, we assert that no citizen, white or black, who expects to support the nominees of any political party, should be denied the right to vote in the primary elections of that party. To deny such a right is to violate the Construction, and any individual or group willing to violate the Constitution inone particulars for selfish ends cannot be trusted to obey the constitution in ohter particulars or to administer government in accord with its provisions.

In the name of clean and honest government we maintain that we cannot hope for such government at the hands of any who, by bribery or undue pressure upon the weak and ignorant, secure illegal votes for themselves or their partisans, and any who resort to such practices should be repudiated as unworthy of trust.

In the name of law and order and of that human brotherhood we seek to establish we call upon all good citizens to protest against every attempt to stir up interracial prejudice, and to demand that every citizen be accorded his full right under the law.

Improvement of

Tennessee Minister Makes Appeal For Complete Justice for Negroes

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 19.—(AP) An appeal for "even-handed justice" for negroes was made today by James D. Burton, Presbyterian ruling elder of Oakdale, Tenn., in his annual report as interstate secretary to the state interracial commission.

"Some of the reasons for the crime rate among negroes," Burton said, "are the meager allocation of public funds for negro education and institutional care, general economic conditions and inadequate police protection provided in negro communities.

"Courts deal lightly with negro criminals accused of crime against members of their own race, but the court penalty is invariably heavy when a negro kills a white man. . . . Negroes are allowed, without interference, to commit crimes on one another, which, when committed against white people, result in severe court sentences, if not death at the hands of a mob."

Burton pointed to fine records of negro graduates of training schools, colleges and universities as an argument for additional educational institutions for the unschooled.

"Recent mob victims had but little formal education," he said. "Not one of them had high school training, and only one had gone beyond the fifth grade; three were illiterate, and eight nearly so. . . . Negro education is a factor in crime prevention. . . . Much negro crime centers about white criminals. During unemployment there is a great deal of visiting, loafing, gambling and general carousing which inevitably leads to a large amount of crime.

"While no population element is without obligation, the primary responsibility for the lessening of crime and the eradication of lynching rests upon that portion of the population which controls political, social and economic conditions.

"Negro leaders of ability and character . . . will have to span the gap between the level of their own lives and that of the lawless element, with a view to extending their influence over it. This will assure the white people that the negro does not condone crime or shield criminals.

"Studies of juvenile delinquency show that the openings of supervised parks and playgrounds leads to an immediate reduction of delinquency."

Pleading for justice and "a fair chance in the struggle for existence," Burton declared "this is a program of human relations rather than race relations, in which both races are the beneficiaries."

BISHOP ASKS EQUAL JUTICE FOR THE NEGRO

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PROF. J. WELDON JOHNSON

J. WELDON JOHNSON MADE A. V. PRESIDENT

Signal Honor Awarded by International Club

Nashville, Tenn., March 4—A need long felt in collegiate circles in Nashville has been met in the organization of an International Club, of which Dr. James Weldon Johnson of the Fisk faculty has been made a vice president. Scarritt College had for two years been stirring up interest in the idea since it has in its own student body and faculty a large number of citizens of other lands. Miss Mabel K. Howell, head of the department of missions at Scarritt, early in February sent out a letter, inviting to an organization meeting men and women on college faculties who had been teachers, missionaries, diplomats, or who had rendered distinctive types of service requiring residence in foreign lands.

At the organization meeting in February there were representatives from the faculties of Peabody College, Vanderbilt University, Ward-Belmont College, Fisk University, the Y. M. C. A. graduate school, Scarritt College, students of many lands, professors of international relations, and citizens of the city interested in the promotion of international friendship. Miss Howell was elected president of the club, with Dr. James Weldon Johnson and Dr. Guy W. Sarvis of Vanderbilt two of the vice presidents.

The program of the first meeting held at Scarritt, hostess to many of the most genuinely useful Nashville meetings for the promotion of international good will, was largely made up of discussion of the objectives of the club, the basis of membership, the introduction of the charter members and the election of officers. It was decided that the club, already composed of nationals of Japan, China, Mexico, Korea, Cuba, Rumania, America, should be organized along lines similar to the International House at Columbia or Chicago, both of which have been generously supported by John D. Rockefeller, Jr.

A few of the objectives for the Nashville club were adopted by the first meeting of about a hundred people with an international outlook. It is for ordinary fellowship primarily, between people of differing culture who can recognize the "otherness" of others. It will try to promote international understanding and good will through lectures, forums and the press. It will try to make Nashville college a center for international affairs by the multiplication of courses of study, development of libraries, and promotion in informal study groups. It is hoped and believed that Nashville with its large number of schools with different types of education and students can become a center for the study of a great many cultures, African, Latin American, European, Oriental.

NINETEEN HUNDRED AND THIRTY-TWO REPORT OF INTERRACIAL ACTIVITIES IN TENNESSEE SENT OUT

By James L. Burton, Interstate Secretary for Alabama and Tennessee Interracial Commission

Report Made to the Interracial League Meeting at A. and I. State College, July 14th

Since last annual meeting of the League the activities of the Interstate Secretary in Tennessee have included the following:

Law and Order

Presentation of sheriff's medal, October 27th, 1931, to Mrs. J. C. Butler, of Huntingdon, wife of the sheriff of Carroll County, who foiled a mob in its efforts to take a colored prisoner from the county jail. "If you come in here it will be over my dead body" were her words to members of the mob. The following inscription appears on the medal: "In defense of law and civilization." Addresses on this occasion have been printed and mailed to interracial committees. Prof J. L. Seets, of McKinzie, spoke for the colored people.

A bill was presented to the last Legislature, the purpose of which was to protect faithful officers of the law and their prisoners when threatened with violence. It was an amendment to the Police Bill of Tennessee. It passed first reading in the House and Senate, but failed of further consideration due to the prolonged debate over the finances of the State.

The Scottsboro case which had its beginning in Chattanooga has been given consideration by our leadership in Chattanooga, and by the State Interracial Committee of Alabama. This Committee gave out a statement to the public in September, 1931. It expressed the hope that all uncertainty should be cleared away before the extreme penalty is inflicted. A symposium of Alabama editorial opinion has been released in pamphlet form to members of interracial committees.

Religious Groups.

The Secretary has presented the interracial program to the following religious groups: City and County Interdenominational Pastors Associations, and to three Sunday School Conventions. Material has been furnished to a number of religious publications.

District Conferences.

Two district conferences have been held in Memphis and Bristol. West Tennessee conference includes the territory west of the Tennessee River. Dr. Clyde D. Frost, of the Medical Research Department of the Rosenwald Fund, Chicago, was a guest. The next meeting will be held in McKenzie. Prof. James H. Robbins, of McKenzie, is Chairman.

The Appalachain District reaches from Knoxville to Roanoke. The Bristol meeting was attended by representatives of white and colored colleges, public schools, health departments, agricultural extension, city officials and business men. The next meeting goes to Johnson City. Mr. J. E. Brading, of Johnson City, is Chairman for Upper East Tennessee.

Institutional.

On invitation of the Chairman of of the Penal Institutions Committee of the Legislature the Secretary prepared a statement with regard to the transfer of colored boys from the Herbert Domain property in the Cumberland Mountains to a more suitable location in West or Middle Tennessee. This was included in the recommendations of the Legislative Committee, but like many other bills, it failed of passage due to the balancing of the budget.

The State Interracial Committee has strongly endorsed efforts to provide an institution for colored feeble-minded and defectives, day homes and orphanages for colored children, and a vocational school for colored prisoners.

Educational.

Close contact is maintained with the State Department of Education, the State Rosenwald Agent, and many county superintendents of education. Last fall we visited with the Rosenwald Agent in West Tennessee. Sentiment for better schools is very good, and much progress is being made. The appropriation by the last Legislature to the A. and I. State College, Nashville, indicates public opinion in the State for Negro education. The Secretary spent two days at this college this summer in the seminary for supervisors, principals and teachers. Plans of cooperation are being worked out in all parts of Tennessee through this conference.

Health.

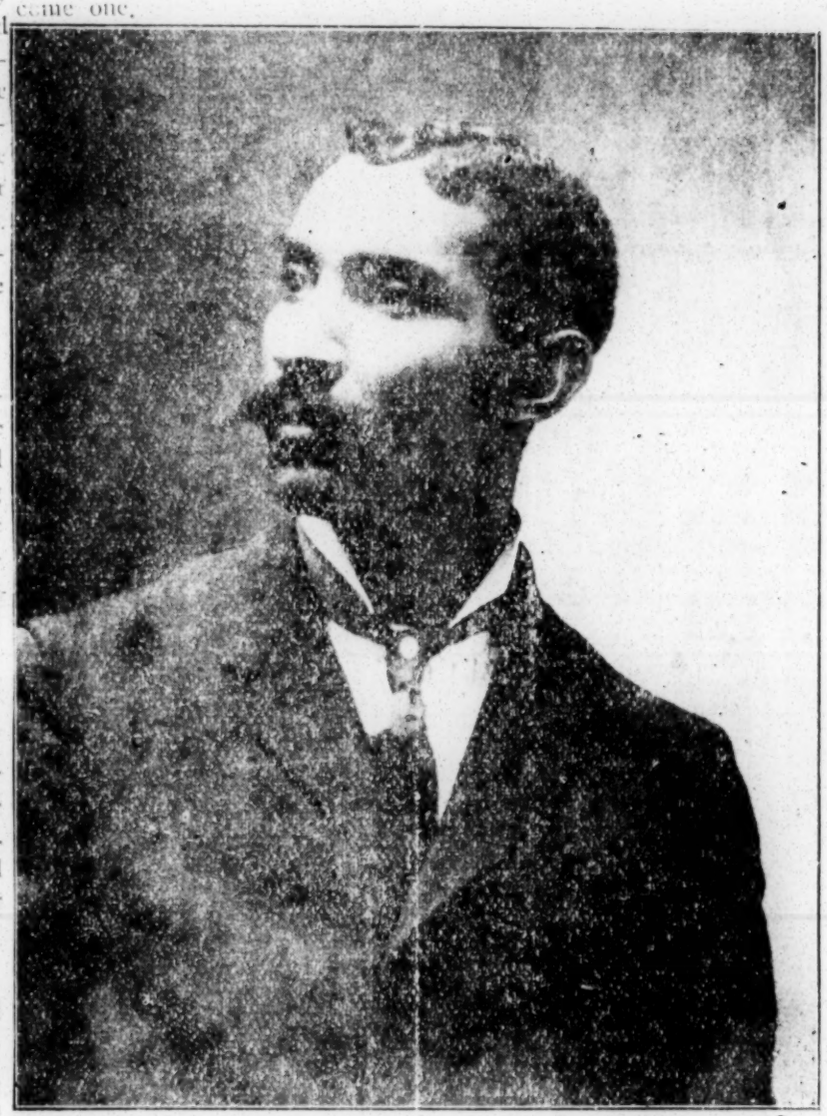
The State Public Health Department had representatives in the district conferences in Memphis and Bristol, and in the annual meeting of the State Interracial Committee in Nashville. Vanderbilt University School of Medicine and Meharry Medical College were represented in the State meeting, and are coprating in the interracial program. Health departments, schools, doctors, nurses and agencies are to be commended and encouraged and supported for their increasingly successful fight against tuberculosis. The interracial Movement is pleased to build public sentiment in favor of these programs.

City and County Committees.

Forward-looking leaders are at work as chairmen of city and county committees. Ex-Mayor T. C. Thompson, Chattanooga, Dr. Alva Taylor, Nashville, Dr. Louis Levy Memphis, Prof. J. L. Harris, Jackson, Mr. John Richardson, Paris and Mr. Dancy Fort, Clarksville, are among this number. Many Tennessee counties are carrying on interracial activities. These committees are dealing intelligently and helpfully with specific situations.

Conclusion.

There is reason for rejoicing over the record of progress made along these and other lines throughout the State of Tennessee in developing proper race feeling. Progress toward right relations is very definite. There is a growing realization that the two races are of a common family, that what helps or hinders one helps or hinders the other, and that intellectual, humanitarian and religious endeavor honors no color line and should rise above prejudice. In the light of these facts our interests and purposes became one.



SIR R. E. GEE
Grand Master at Arms, Knights of Pythias of Tennessee

Race Relations—1932

Texas.

Improvement of.

DALLAS, TEX.
NEWS

NOV 5 1932

Open Relations Between Races Shown as Need

Interracial Commission Told Negroes Getting Increasing Justice in Dealings With Whites.

Lynchings Fewer

Making Club Women of Mothers Shown as One Great Forward Step.

"Honest frankness" from negroes in their dealings with whites was suggested by Bishop Clinton S. Quin of the Episcopal Diocese of Texas, Houston, who pointed o evidence of increasing justice to egroes in an address Friday night at the ann. ia meeting of the Texas Commission on Interracial Co-operation.

"Although much has b one to secure justice and tolerance, much remains and even though I recognize this decided trend toward better understanding, I as a white man am not at all satisfied," Bishop Quin declared. "It will come, and though slowly, yet surely. I do not mean by these noticeable things which are happening all around us that the time is near when the e shall be in our land what some people call 'social equality' betwe he races. I am not sure it would good thing to happen even if it possible. Further, I do not beli that the thinkir people of eith ice even have this in mind, but moment you begin to discuss ju and fair play and equal opportu for the negro, some people rush the conclusion that this attitude volves the intermingling of the r es socially—yes, even the intermarry ig of races, and from then on the white man's mind is closed to any overture.

Urges Helpful Relations.

"The point I want to make is that, regardless of our views on a subject which I firmly believe involves biological difficulties, there is no reason why we can not at least be courteous to one another and kind and helpful

"I have had considerable experience in getting adjustments and protecting negroes of the servant class and in spite of my earnestness and loyalty to them as individuals, time and time again I have been disappointed in their failure to play fair with me. There seems to be lack of trust or perhaps a fear that no matter how much we evidence our loyalty to them yet they can not go the full limit of trusting us."

The relationship of the negro to the economic structure was discussed by Dr. W. W. Alexander of Atlanta, executive director of the Commission on Interracial Co-operation for the South, who told of the emergence of the negro from slavery with a tradition of doing skilled work and a first right to certain types of jobs. The tradition of being a skilled laborer, however, has been lost since, and now with the upheavals of the economic readjustment, the white is doing jobs which formerly were the special property of the negro, Dr. Alexander pointed out.

Encouraging Factors.

Several encouraging factors are evident, Dr. Alexander said. One is the increasing emphasis on economic subjects in negro colleges, particularly in the work taken by negroes in graduate schools. Another is the recognition that philanthrophy is not going to solve their problems, but that they must do this themselves.

J. W. Rice of Houston, endowment secretary of Negro Odd Fellows of Texas, also spoke and Dr. Graham Frank, pastor of Central Christian Church, where commission sessions are being held, gave the invocation. A musical program was presented by the Booker Washington High School Ambassadors led by Prof. A. S. Jackson, while Dr. A. R. Andrews of St. John's Baptist Church pronounced the benediction. Judge Erskine Williams of Fort Worth presided for Chairman R. M. Kelly.

Mrs. Jessie Daniel Ames, director of the department of woman's work, reported great progress in the anti-lynching activities of the commission at a conference preceding the commission sessions.

Mississippi, which has never been without a lynching any year since its formation, has had none so far this year, Mrs. Ames reported, attributing this, in part, to the organization of antilynching groups in all but seven counties of the State. Other phases of the Southern commission's work in the deep South, including establishment of negro mothers' clubs and the building up of negro schools, churches and other agencies, were outlined by the speaker.

Organizing East Texas Negroes.

Plans for the organization of fifty Texas counties, mostly in East Texas where the negro population is large were worked out at the Friday conference. Bible classes and welfare clubs are to be formed throughout the negro belt of the State under leadership of a committee named Friday to comprise Mrs. J. L. Brock of Bryan, Mrs. John Sprague of Dallas, Mrs. F. M. Burkhead of Houston and Mrs. B. A. Hodges of Waxahachie.

Several changes in the advisory committee of the commission were made Friday, with Dr. George W. Truett of First Baptist Church of Dallas and Prof. H. K. Taylor of S. M. U. the new Dallas members. Others named were Hubert Harrison of Longview, general manager of the East Texas Chamber of Commerce; R. C. Otega of Austin, State Superintendent L. A. Woods of Austin and Mrs. Violet Greenhill, chief of the division of child welfare at the Department of Health at Austin. These replace Miss Fern Babcock of Dallas, Harry Bone of Dallas, Dr. E. H. Eckel of Fort Worth and the late Superintendent S. M. N. Marrs of Austin.

New Commission Members.

Commission members named to fill the place of those whose terms expire this year included G. B. Dealey of Dallas, Dr. S. L. Hornbeak of Waxahachie, J. W. Knox of San Antonio, Senator Nat Patton of Crockett and Judge Langston King of Houston.

THE JOINT SESSION—

Perhaps, the most significant single thing about the meeting of the Colored Teachers State Association in Fort Worth was the joint session with the Texas State Teachers Association, which is the white association of the state. Never before has a white teachers association in the South given over a half day's session to a Negro teachers association. Never before has such a white group in the South invited such a Negro group to participate in a joint session at which there was no Jim Crowing of the Negro visitors; or at which the president of the white group has turned the meeting over to the president of the Negro group, to preside at the latter's program; or at which the white group listened attentively to addresses by three leaders from the Negro group; or at which the white group was just as enthusiastic in its applause of the classical musical numbers rendered by Negro musicians as of the spirituals; or at which, when the meeting was turned back to the white president by the Negro president, the former thanked the Negro group for the "contribution" which it had made, and assured the Negro group that the white group stood ready to cooperate in "any constructive endeavor" which the Negro group might undertake. All of these things happened at the joint session of the white and Negro associations of teachers in Fort Worth.

History was made at that joint session; the Negro speakers and musicians acquitted themselves with credit to their race; indeed, a new day was born when the white and Negro teachers came together in understanding and cooperation as they did in Fort Worth.

Improvement of.

Danville, Va. Bee
Thursday, March [illegible], 1932

Inter-Racial Commission's Work Told

R. L. Reynolds Tells Church Audience of Its Main Objectives

The purposes of the Southern Inter-Racial Commission founded to bring about an intelligent solution of race problems were explained last night at the First Baptist church by R. L. Reynolds, regional director of the commission who is being accompanied by the famous Hampton Institute quartette on a tour of Virginia, singing spirituals and other negro music. The quartette of colored men sang some spirituals before the church audience before keeping a programme engagement at Averett College.

Referring to the fact that Virginia houses half a million of the twelve million negroes in the United States Mr. Reynolds said that it is no longer found possible for racial problems arising between white and colored people to take care of themselves and that the chief mission of the Racial Commission is to meet these problems in a spirit of reason and fair play.

Mr. Reynolds pointed out that the economic factor in racial relationship cannot be ignored and he said that negroes must be given larger opportunities for earning in order that they may feed and clothe themselves, otherwise they will have to be fed. Only two courses are open to the negro in the south owing to the barring of unionism to the colored man, Mr. Reynolds said. He may become a common laborer or he may enter one of the learned professions.

Inter-racial Commission Is Asking for Aid

Danville church congregations will be asked next Sunday morning to make a cash contribution to the Virginia Commission on Inter-racial Cooperation. Small green envelopes will be deposited in the pews on Sunday morning in the hope that the sum of $250 will be realized in Danville as an inter-racial good-will offering.

Rev. J. M. Shelburne, D. D., pastor of the First Baptist church, is chairman of the local organization. The purpose of the commission is to secure a better understanding between the two races.

RACE GROUP WILL SHARE IN OCCASION

Journal and Guide

Observance Begins On Sunday Night; Parade Tuesday Night

9-13-32

MANY TO PARTICIPATE

Norfolk Va.

Various Organizations And Journal And Guide Helping

Extensive preparations for the part to be played by Norfolk's colored citizens in celebration of the 250th anniversary of the founding of the city, have been completed, according to an announcement made Tuesday by Walter H. Taylor, 3rd, chairman of the 250th Anniversary Commission.

An elaborate program has been mapped out and its details furnished by the colored committee, of which James E. Smith is chairman. The city has spared no pains in making the event one of the most significant ever to be held here.

The Sons of Norfolk Fraternal, Beneficial and Social Association, Inc. has been alloted the task of making plans for the colored features of the observance, which will get off to a big start Sunday, August 14, at 8 o'clock at the First Baptist Church when an elaborate program will be presented.

The Rev. Richard H. Bowling, pastor, will be the principal speaker, and music for the occasion will be furnished by the Philharmonic Glee Club under the direction of Prof. Walter Fulford.

An attractive feature of the celebration will be the special edition of the Journal and Guide containing a survey of the history of Norfolk and vicinity, especially as it relates to Negroes. Merchants and others offering goods or services to the public will have special bargain messages in the edition for Tidewater citizens.

Open House For Visitors

Open house for friends and visitors to the city will be observed Monday night in the following fraternal homes: Sons of Norfolk F. B. and S. Assn., Inc., John B. Williams, president; Eureka Lodge No. 5, I. B. P. O. E. of W., George W. Millner, exalted ruler; Waldorf Beneficial Association, James Monroe, president; and Greater Norfolk Lodge No. 132, Walter Smith, exalted ruler.

The outstanding feature of the observance will be seen Tuesday night when a mammoth parade in which five local bands and marchers from eleven organizations will participate. The bands in the line of march will include the Excelsior Brass and Reed Band, Berkley Brass Band, Premier Military Band, Metropolitan, and St. Joseph's High School Band.

Parade On Tuesday

The parade is scheduled to get under way at 7:30 o'clock. Although the line of march has not been announced it is expected that it will be the same as that used in previous processions. Organizations to be represented in the line of march include Eureka Lodge No. 5, I. B. P. O. E. of W., Greater Norfolk Lodge of Elks No. 132, Norfolk Social and Beneficial Association, Prodigal Sons Association, Sons of Norfolk, local division, International Longshoremen's Association, Sons of Virginia, Prince A. Johnson Post. V. F. W., Lancaster Social and Beneficial Association, Council of While Lily Benevolent Association, Norfolk Division of the Boy Scouts of America, First Battalion Uniform Rank, Knights of Pythias.

It is announced that the reason for the parade being staged at night is due to the difficulty most of the participants would experience in leaving their jobs during the day. An escort from the general committee is scheduled to appear in the line of march.

Band, Musical Concert

Wednesday night, Aug. 17, has been designated "Ladies Night" in the various fraternial homes. The activities will be under the supervision of the ladies auxiliaries of the various lodges. On Thursday night a musical concert will be staged by the Excelsior Band under the direction of Captain George Elliott, and the Philharmonic Glee Club, Walter Fulford, director, at City Park.

Friday and Saturday will be used in bidding goodbye to the many visitors to attend the celebration. The home-coming committee is composed of the following: George W. Millner, Walter Smith, William Peebles, Oliver Jones, James Monroe, Joseph Lane, Charles H. Harrison, James Choate, Paul Burton, Captain George W. Williams, Captain George W Elliott, Albert N. Carrington, D. Copeland, Dr. J. Bailey, James Hockaday, Aldustus Eure, W. W. French, Theodore A. Lee, Linwood Billups, William Brigh, Jr., and the board of directors of the Sons of Norfolk.

COLORED CITIZENS PLAY PROMINENT PART IN CITY'S 250TH ANNIVERSARY

Journal and Guide

Colorful Parade, Staged Musical Concert At Lafayette Park Thursday Night

As the city this week observes the 250th anniversary of its founding with a program which includes parades, fireworks, official ceremonies, and music on an elaborate scale, its colored citizens are carrying out their part of a program plans for which were completed last week.

Norfolk

From services which were held Sunday night at First Baptist Church marking the inauguration of these activities, the parade on Tuesday night, and observance of "Ladies Night" in the fraternal homes on Wednesday night, Norfolk's' Negro citizens have entered into the occasion wholeheartedly. All arrangements have been in the hands of a committee of which James E. Smith is chairman.

Rev. Bowling Speaks

The Rev. Richard H. Bowling, pastor of First Baptist Church, was the principal speaker at Sunday night's meeting. He gave in interesting detail some of the early history of the city as it affected Negroes, and spoke of some of the prospects of the future of Norfolk. The Sons of Norfolk, Fraternal, Beneficial and Social Association, Inc., attended the services in a body.

Escorted by a squadron of motorcycle police, and headed by James E. Smith, chairman of the committee on arrangements, the parade got under way promptly at 7:30 o'clock Tuesday evening from Church St., and Princess Anne Road.

The procession wended its way down Church Street to Main, thence to Granby Street, to Brambleton Avenue and then to Cumberland Street, while thousands of spectators of both races lined the streets and cheered.

The parade which was one of the chief features of local colored citizen's participation in the observance of the 250th birthday anniversary of the city, was one of the most colorful and spirited ever staged here. Although considerable traffic cluttered up some of the streets down which the procession passed, it was not at any time seriously hindered.

Led by Excelsior Band

Banners swung from staffs in the hands of some of the leaders of the various units, and glittering trophies were proudly displayed at intervals along the line of march. The procession was led by the Excelsior Brass and Reed Band which was followed by the Prince A. Johnson Post Veterans of Foreign Wars.

Other units seen in the line of march included three troops of Boy Scouts, Eureka Lodge No. 5, I. B. P. O. E. of W.; Greater Norfolk Lodge of Elks, Premier Military Band, Norfolk Social and Beneficial Association, Waldorf Social and Beneficial Association, Prodigal Sons Social and Beneficial Association, Metropolitan Band, Berkley Brass and Reed Band and Mighty Horsemen Social Club.

Supreme Council of White Lily Benevolent and Protective Association, Lancaster Social and Beneficial Association, first battalion, Uniform Rank, Knights of Pythias, local No. 978 International Longshoremen's Association, led by George W. Miller, third vice-president of the International association, and the Sons of Norfolk, about 200 strong.

Ladies Night Observed

The procession, about a half mile in length, was carried out in an orderly manner throughout. Marshals of the parade in addition to James E. Smith, chairman, included Leonard Eggleston, Theodore A. Lee and Bascom Williams.

Wednesday night was set aside as 'Ladies Night" in the various fraternal homes of the city. The activities were under the supervision of the ladies auxiliaries of the various lodges. Thursday night a mass meeting and musical concert at Lafayette Park at 8:30 is scheduled as one of the principal features of the observance.

Home-Coming Committee

Splendid musical programs will be rendered by the Excelsior Band, under the direction of Captain George Elliott, and the Philharomnic Glee Club, Walter Fulford director. The home-coming committee is composed of the following:

George W. Millner, Walter Smith, William Peebles, Oliver Jones, James Monroe, Joseph Lane, Charles H. Harrison, James Choate, Paul Burton, Captain George W. Williams, Captain George W. Elliott, Albert N. Carrington, D. Copeland, Dr. J. Bailey, James Hockaday, Aldustus Eure, W. W. French, Theodore A. Lee, Linwood Billups, William Bright, Jr., and the board of directors of the Sons of Norfolk.

Race Relations - 1923

W. Va. Virginia

Improvement of.

W. Va. Review
Jan. 21, 1922

International Relations

Education in international understanding and interracial relations will be the principal objective of the new international relations committee, according to plans of Mrs. A. H. Reeve, national chairman. Mrs. Reeves urges in a recent letter to presidents of state congresses of parents and teachers that state committees on international relations devote themselves to "education for world understanding and friendship." Mrs. Reeve is president of the international federation of home and school and a former president of the national congress of parents and teachers.

Race Relations - 1932

Alabama

Meetings, Conferences, etc.

Alabama Interracial Body Holds Annual Conferenc

MONTGOMERY, Ala. Jan. 21 — The State Interracial Commission of Alabama met in the Y. M. C. A. Building, at Montgomery, Alabama, January 15 with the state chairman, Dr. Henry M. Edmonds of Birmingham, presiding.

The theme of the meeting was "Law and Order."

The program of the morning session consisted of reports of the state chairman, interstate secretary and brief reports from the field.

A paper on "The Administration of the Law and Interracial Relations" was read by Ray Rushton of Montgomery. He stated that the function of the law was limited by fundamental principles; that observance of the law depends upon the sanction of the people; that citizenship was not granted the Negro by the 15th amendment but by the reconstruction acts of Congress;; that the constitution of Alabama of 1901 provided for the impeachment of sheriffs who permitted the lynching of a Negro prisoner committed to their keeping.

The 1932 meeting of the committee will be held at Tuskegee institute.

The officers elected were: Dr. H. M. Edmonds, State Chairman, Birmingham; Jesse B. Herrin, Vice-Chairman; Montgomery; Dr. E. T. Belsaw, Recording Secreary, Mobile; Jas. Burton, Interstate Secretary for Alabama and Tennessee, Oakdale, Tenn.; Mrs. Peyton Eubank, Birmingham, Chairman of Woman's Group; Mrs. R. R. Moton, Tuskegee institute, Vice-chairman of woman's group.

RACIAL SESSION TO OPEN FRIDAY

Dr. Edmonds To Preside At Annual Meeting Of State Commission

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 14— The annual meeting of the State Interracial Commission of Alabama will open at 9 a.m. Friday in the Montgomery Y. M. C. A. building. Dr. Henry M. Edmonds, pastor, Independent Presbyaterian Church, Birmingham, who is state chairman, will preside.

Discussions at the annual conclave, it was announced, will center around the theme of law and order, in addition to dealing with the problems of negro health and education. The session will close Friday afternoon following election of officers for 1932.

The morning program will begin with a devotional, after which Dr. Edmonds will submit his annual report. James D. Burton, interstate secretary of the move in Alabama and Tennessee, also will submit his report, followed by reports from field workers.

W. D. Moore, of Birmingham, president of the American Cast Iron Pipe Company, will speak during the morning on "The Negro In Iudustry and Law and Order," while Ray Rushton, of Montgomery, also is scheduled to speak on "The Administration of Law and Interracial Relations."

Following the noon recess, Prof. H. C. Trenholm, of Montgomery, will speak at 2 p.m. on economic conditions as reflected in law observance. Mrs. J. H. McCoy, of Montevallo, will speak in the afternoon on behalf of the white women of the state. Election of officers will be next event on the program, with adjournment to follow.

Officers for 1931 were Dr. Edmonds, state chairman; Mrs. J. H. McCoy, chairman of the woman' group; J. D. Burton, interstate secretary; Jesse B. Herrin, vice chairman, and Dr. E. T. Belsaw, Mobile recording secretary.

The Interracial Commission was organized 14 years ago to foster better understanding, cooperation and goodwill between the white and negro races. About 500 representative leaders serve on city, district and state committees of the organization in Alabama, many of whom are expected to attend the session in Montgomery Friday.

Star

October 15, 1932

Inter Racial Group Holds Meeting Here

"Mutual understanding" was the keynote of the meeting of the local unit of the Interracial Committee held Tuesday at the Congregational Church, colored, at Fifth Street and Mulberry Avenue.

Representative colored women of Anniston formed a Woman's Cooperative Community Club to further the cause of interracial cooperation.

A large group of white women attended the meeting. This group was led by Mrs. W. K. Easterling, chairman pro tem. Others present were Mrs. C. P. Walker, Mrs. W. A. Knox, Mrs. D. B. Walsh, Mrs. W. D. Staples, Mrs. T. O. Slaughter, Mrs. John Scherer, Mrs. John B. Knox, Mrs. Cleveland McClanahan, Mrs. W. B. Merrill, Mrs. W. T. Owens, Mrs. S. T. Darnell and Mrs. W. D. Ross.

Sybil Moses was made president of the colored women's organization, Laura Welch, vice president, and Martha Glover secretary and treasurer.

Atlanta, Ga., Constitution

Sunday, October 30, 1932

The Happenings of The Church World

BY HERMAN L. TURNER.
Pastor, Covenant Presbyterian Church, Atlanta, Ga.

"Debts on boards and home and foreign mission enterprises have become so large that further credit has been withdrawn and general retrenchment is being practiced," comments Rev. Adiel Jarrett Moncrief Jr., Atlanta correspondent to The Christian Century. "Last month the Southern Baptist foreign mission board at Richmond, Va., was compelled to discontinue support for 40 missionaries who are at home on furlough. Others who are now abroad will be recalled. These conditions throughout the southern denominational groups, while serious and in many cases exceedingly discouraging, are nevertheless teaching some valuable lessons in conservative and efficient management that needed, no doubt, to be learned. The churches, along with every other institution, fell into the error of over-expansion and their programs were inflated somewhat as well as those of all other enterprises."

In view of recent tragic events (the Scottsboro case in particular) in the state of Alabama and consequent tension between the races, a meeting of the state interracial commission was recently held in Birmingham, at which the situation was discussed at length. After mature deliberation the commission felt that a statement should be issued, warning the people of Alabama against certain subversive influences at work in the state, and urging that in this emergency the white and colored people of the state should stand together, exercise the highest degree of self-control, seek mutual understanding through frank conference, and refuse to be stampeded into hasty and hostile action on either side. The Scottsboro case involved seven negro boys who were given the death sentence for rape on two white women who were along with a box-car load of white and negro hoboes.

Sunday, October 30, is World Temperance Sunday. The many denominational temperance boards and committees have furnished the churches with special programs for this occasion.

A reduction of $400,000 in the annual budget of the United Lutheran church in America was approved by the church's biennial convention recently held at Philadelphia. The budget for the next three years was cut from $2,400,000 to $2,000,000. The convention re-elected Dr. Frederick H. Knubel, of New York, president of the church for his eighth term. A committee of Lutheran leaders is reported as recommending the development of four theological seminaries from the 13 Lutheran seminaries now in the United States and Canada. This new alignment would give the church an eastern, southern, central and western institution.

DR. ALEXANDER TO SPEAK

MONTEVALLO — Dr. Will W. Alexander, secretary of the Commission on Interracial Relations, spoke at Alabama College. He will be the guest of the college two days and will conduct a series of seminars on the world aspects of interracial relations, in cooperation with the department of socialogy and the Interracial Relations Club. He is the director of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation in the Southern states, and is considered an authority on this subject, having been consulted by representatives from the British possessions in Africa and in other parts of the world where two or more races live in close association. Dr. Alexander is the holder of the Harmon Foundation award as the most outstanding American in 1926. He is a native of Tennessee and a graduate of Vanderbilt University.

Race Relations - 1932

D.C.

Meetings, Conferences, etc.

Dr. Harris to Talk on Racial Conflict

Afro-American

WASHINGTON — Dr. Abram L. Harris, head of the department of economics at Howard University, is now on a lecture tour of nine cities under the auspices of the League for Industrial Democracy.

1-30-32

The general theme of Dr. Harris will be on, "Friends in the Labor Movement," subdivided into "Labor and Economic Reconstruction," and "Class Struggle and Racial Conflict in the United States."

The first address was delivered in Reading, Pa., on Wednesday. On January 30, Dr. Harris will speak in the parish house of the St. John Church, at Huntoington, L.I.

A lecture will be given in Carnegie Hall, at Northhampton, Mass., on January 31. Dr. Harris's schedule further includes: Classical High School, Dorchester, Mass., February 1; Tremont Temple, Boston, February 2; Technical High School, February 3.

Dr. Harris will speak in Lampson Hall at Yale University on February 4; in the Immanuel Congregational Church, Hartford, Conn.; February 5, and at the Plantations Auditorium, Providence, R.I. February 6...

GROUP TO STUDY RECREATIONAL FACILITIES HERE

Tribune

2-5-32

Washington,

Interracial Committee To Prove Private And Public Projects

D. C.

The Interracial Committee on Recreation of the Washington Council of Social Agencies has begun a study of private and public recreational facilities for colored people of the District of Columbia.

This committee which is headed by Campbel C. Johnson, executive secretary of the Twelfth Street Branch Y.M.C.A., is composed of prominent colored and white citizens interested in the problem of recreational facilities.

The sub-committee investigating private recreational facilities for colored people is headed by Miss Marion G. Conover, Headworker, Southeast House. The other members of the sub-committee are: Mrs. Virginia R. McGuire, Miss Cornelia J. Reid, Linn C. Drake and Lee W. Johnson.

Dr. E. B. Henderson, director of physical training in public schools, is chairman of the sub-committee investigating public facilities. Associated with Dr. Henderson are: Mrs. Martha A. McAdoo; Miss Mildred Terrett, General Henry C. Newcomer and H. H. Mackey.

The other members of the Recreational Committee are: L. W. DeGrist, Mrs. Jesse H. Foster, Mrs. W. A. Roberts, Miss Lydia H. Burklin, West A. Hamilton, J. W. Hardell, A. W. Defenderfer, Mrs. Louise F. King, Miss Irene Ruff, Miss Mary Edith Coulson, Mrs. F. Altemus, Miss Sybil Baker, Aller Pope, H. L. Rust and Dr. John R. Hawkins.

INTERRACIAL GROUP FORMED IN DISTRICT

Afro-American

WASHINGTON — An inter-racial committee, looking towards the improvement of certain conditions among the colored people of Washington, including 20 colored and 16 whites, has been organized through the efforts of Miss Mary White Ovington, treasurer of the N.A.A.C.P., who recently spent ten days in the city.

1-16-32

The main committee has been divided into four sub-committees, who will interest themselves in the type of work suggested by their names: cultural relations, education, employment, and segregation. The group will work in unison with the local N.A.A.C.P., with headquarters at 1913 Ninth Street, nw. Miss Emma F. G. Merritt is president of the district organization, and A. S. Pinkett is secretary.

Committee Personnel

The committee on segregation includes: the Rev. R. W. Brooks, Lincoln Congregational Church; Mrs. Frances Boyce, Mrs. Carrie W. Clifford, the Rev. G A. Parker; whites, Mrs. C. E. Russell, and Mrs Harold B. Stabler.

The cultural relations committee comprises: Dean Lucy Slowe, of Howard University; J.V. Herring of Howard University; Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, Miss A. J. Turner, Dr. I. R. Whipper, the Rev. H. B. Taylor; whites, Dr. V. R. Anderson, Miss Anna D. Bursch, Mrs. Rowena Halstead, Miss Agnes Hanna, Children's Bureau; Mrs. Frederick MacReynolds, and Miss Pauline Terrell.

Employment Committee

The employment committee includes: Miss Mary E. Cromwell, E. W. Clark, Miner Teachers' College; Mrs. Coralie Cook, James A Cobb, Mrs. Amanda Hilyer, Mrs. Jennie Lee, Mrs. Martha McAdoo, Y.M.C.A.; whites, Dr. V' R. Anderson, Mrs. Ethel S. Cohen, and Mr. and Mrs. Fox.

Educational Committee

Miss Emma F. G. Merritt, president of the N.A.A.C.P., was elected chairman of the educational committee, which comprises: Dr. T. Edward Jones, Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard University; Dean Lucy Slowe, the Rev. G. A. Parker, the Rev. H. B. Taylor, Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, Miss A. J. Turner, and Dr. I. R. Whipper; whites, Daniel Shoemaker Mrs. Joseph Sanders, Judge W. P. Stafford, and Miss Emma Wold.

Immediately after the organization of the inter-racial committee, the educational group, under Miss Merritt, made plans for its first step.

Protest to Board

Miss Merritt called attention to the decision of the school board to place elementary children in the school at 9th and Rhode Island Avenue, pointing out the fire hazards, lack of play space, and impossibility of closing all the streets to traffic at any time of day.

The group decided to make a protest to the board, and is calling together the parents of the area affected, in a public meeting to be held at the Garnet-Patterson School before the middle of the month. Plans to reach the churches and the press were also discussed.

Meetings, Conferences, etc.

FLORIDA A & M COLLEGE HEARS DR. MOTON AND GOV. CARLTON

Reporter

Tallahassee, Fla., March 9—Principal R. R. Moton, of Tuskegee, heading up one group and Governor Doyle E. Carlton as the most outstanding individual in the other, brought to the Florida A. & M. College on Friday, March 4, the most distinguished assemblage of persons that this institution has had the privilege to receive.

Principal Moton, as the guest speaker for the occasion, addressed the student body and a host of the friends of the institution, emphasizing the fact that in spite of many handicaps the colored man would obtain an education anyhow, but warned the educated group not to detach themselves from their less fortunate brothers who had not had their advantages. Example after example were offered to show how all groups could share their possessions. Dr. Moton had a word for the benefit of better understanding and sympathetic appreciation of all groups for each other as a result of the depression.

Governor Doyle E. Carlton, specially invited to the institution for this occasion by President Lee, elicited, as is always the case with his appearance on the platform of the college, a most hearty reception, and his words, punctuated in his inimitable manner, heartened the spirits and the hopefulness of his listeners. The governor was accompanied by his entire cabinet, the first appearance of this group in its entirety at this institution.

Meetings, Conferences, etc.

Studiously Ignored

Since 1915, the week nearest Lincoln's birthday has been regarded as Race Relations Week. Last Sunday was Race Relations Sunday and pastors were asked from their pulpits to discuss problems affecting colored and white, Mexicans in the U.S., Orientals in the large cities and the American Indians.

At least three or four pastors in New York responded to this request, to discuss race relations.

Afro-American

At the Free Synagogue, Rabbi Stephen Wise talked on "How to Conquer Hate," and at Park Avenue, Albert Parker Fitch preached on "God's Common People."

3/20/32

In Baltimore, Sunday, the Rev. Peter Ainslie preached on "Sharing with Others," at the Christian Temple. North Avenue M.E. Church had a lecture on "Africa," and First Christian Church began a series of human relations programs featured by addresses of a teacher, a judge, a lawyer and a Jewish rabbi.

With these exceptions, the great pulpits of our white churches on Sunday gave messages on such diverse subjects as: "Is It Possible to Know God?" "Good Days in the Life of Moses," "The Savior's Sorrow," "A Partner for Life," and "Enjoying God."

The above mentioned programs in two cities will indicate the interest of the white church in interracial relations as they affect colored people.

This is undoubtedly the most important problem our country has to solve. No two races in our land are so widely apart, so bitterly at social, political, and economic war.

However, the white Christian church doesn't seem to think so. In fact, it ignores the black-white problem today with the same energy that justified slavery and the righteousness of the ction block a hundred years ago, and it ores the problem even on Race Relations lay.

Interracial Relations Topic At Negro School

A discussion of interracial relations directed not only toward the elimination of racial injustices, but toward the promotion of the welfare of the Negro race, will be opened at State Normal School, largest Negro institution in Eastern North Carolina, Friday by Dr. L. R. Reynolds, Virginia-Carolina director of the Commission On Interracial Relations.

The meetings, to which members of both races have been urged to attend by J. H. Bias, president of the school will be held in the school's main auditorium at 8 o'clock Friday night. Music will be presented before the discussion by the Summer School Glee Club, a chorus of about 50 Negro voices.

Dr. Reynolds, a foremost Negro educator, has announced an open forum during which he will answer any and all pertinent questions in regard to the race question.

Meetings, Conferences, etc.

EDUCATOR FIRST NEGRO TO OCCUPY HIGHEST OFFICE

Annual and Jude

Body Condemns Conditions In Juliette Dericotte's Death

4-9-32

ATLANTA, Ga.—Fifty representative colored and white men and women from all parts of the South were present at the annual meeting of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, which concluded a two-day session here yesterday, after surveying the general interracial situation, reviewing its own activities, and determining upon further objectives and policies. The commission has branches in all the states of the South.

Norfolk

Dr. John Hope, president of Atlanta University, was elected president of the Commission for the ensuing year, and Dr. Will Alexander was reelected executive director of the work. Dr. Hope is the first Negro to head the commission.

Added to the membership of the commission were President W. R. Banks, of State Teachers College, Prairie View, Texas; Attorney W. A. Booker, of Little Rock, Ark.; Dr. J. S. Clark, president of Southern College, Baton Rouge; Mrs. George C. Clement, of Louisville, Ky; Dr. George E. Haynes, of the Federal Council of Churches, New York; President Henry A. Hunt of Fort Valley School, Georgia; Miss Maggie Simpson, of Washington, D. C.; and Miss Fannie C. Williams, of New Orleans, La.

Many Activities Reported

Staff members reported a great variety of activities which are being carried on by the Commission and its affiliated state and local committees and other cooperating groups. These activities included efforts for the correction of many specific injustices and the improvement of conditions, and also a varied program of education for the improvement of interracial attitudes and public opinion.

An unceasing campaign against lynching has been waged along both lines, the Commission was told; prompt and successful action have been taken to prevent a number of threatened lynchings, and a vigorous program of education against lynching has been carried on.

In education is included the enlistment of several thousand influential white women in the Southern Association for the Prevention of Lynching, headed by Mrs. Jessie Daniel Ames, the Commission's director of woman's work, and the publication and wide distribution of the Commission's exhaustive case-study of the twenty-one lynching of 1930, which was received with general favor.

R. B. Eleazer, director of the Commission's educational work, reported that effective race relations studies are being carried on in hundreds of high schools and colleges in the South, and that thousands of pupils are enlisted in these studies. Cooperating with the Commission in this work are a large number of college presidents, professors, and public school administrators who are fully in sympathy with the commission's educational program and are doing all in their power to promote it.

Mourns Julliette Derricotte

Referring to the death last November of one of its members, Dean Juliette Derricotte, of Fisk University, the Commission adopted the following resolutions:

"Whereas, a member of this commission, Miss Juliette Derricotte, though critically injured last November in an auto accident at Dalton, Georgia, and in desperate need of hospital care, was unable, because of her race, to receive it, though an excellent public hospital was immediately at hand; and

"Whereas, this tragedy dramatizes the fact that in most of our communities, outside the larger cities no hospital facilities are provided for Negroes and none other made available to them, however desperate their condition; Therefore,

"Be It Resolved: That this commission earnestly invites the attention of all fair-minded people to this widespread and tragic need, and urges that steps be taken everywhere to meet it."

New Orleans, La. Times-Picayune
Friday, April 1, 1932

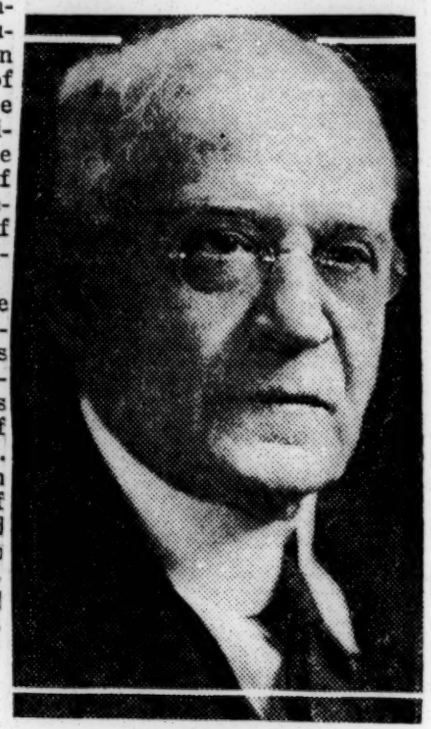
NEW ORLEANIANS AID RACIAL CO-OPERATION

Miss Fannie C. Williams, 1032 Louisiana avenue, and Mrs. Joseph Friend, 1807 Palmer avenue, were added to the membership of the Commission on Interracial Co-operation at the closing session of the organization's annual meeting Thursday in Atlanta, according to dispatches received here.

Dr. John Hope, president of Atlanta university, was elected president of the commission. R. H. King, Atlanta, was elected first vice-president; Mrs. W. A. Newell, Greensboro, N. C., second vice-president; J. S. Kennedy, Atlanta, treasurer, and Emily H. Clay, Atlanta, secretary.

Chattanooga, Tenn. Times
Monday, April 4, 1932

PLEADS FOR JUSTICE



T. C. Thompson.

T. C. Thompson, former mayor, and chairman of the inter-racial relations committee, yesterday in a talk before the open forum at Julius and Bertha Ochs Memorial temple community center, pointed out the good points in the Negro race and urged economic justice for these citizens.

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
[illegible] 1932

DR. JOHN HOPE NAMED NEW INTERRACIAL HEAD

Commission Concludes Annual Meeting Here; Addresses Feature Final Day's Session.

The board of directors of the Commission on Interracial Co-operation, which concluded its annual meeting here Thursday, elected the following officers for the ensuing year:

President, Dr. John Hope, president of Atlanta University; first vice president, R. H. King, of Atlanta, regional executive of the Y. M. C. A.; second vice president, Mrs. W. A. Newell, of Greensboro, N. C., social service superintendent of the Woman's Missionary Council; treasurer, J. S. Kennedy, vice president of the First National bank; secretary, Emily H. Clay; executive director, Will W. Alexander.

The following new names were added to the membership of the commission: W. R. Banks, Prairie View, Texas; W. A. Booker, Little Rock, Ark.; J. S. Clark, Baton Rouge, La.; Mrs. George C. Clement, Louisville, Ky.; Mrs. George Davis, Orangeburg, S. C.; Mrs. Joseph Friend, New Orleans, La.; Dr. George E. Haynes, New York city; Henry A. Hunt, Fort Valley, Ga.; Miss Maggie Simpson, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. C. H. Thorpe, Little Rock, Ark.; Miss Fannie C. Williams, New Orleans, La.

Features of the closing day of the annual meeting were several interesting addresses and discussions. Among the speakers were President Frank Graham, of the University of North Carolina; President H. C. Trenholm, of Alabama State Teachers' College; Dr. E. M. Poteat Jr., of Raleigh, N. C.; Mrs. J. W. Downs, of Nashville, Tenn., secretary of the Woman's Missionary Council; Dr. John W. Abercrombie, state superintendent of education of Alabama; Dr. N. B. Bond, of the University of Mississippi, and Clark Foreman, of the Julius Rosenwald fund.

President Graham and others expressed satisfaction at the progress in interracial adjustment which has been made since the organization of the commission in 1919. Dr. Hope expressed the opinion that from the standpoint of negro welfare the commission is the most important and effective agency now operating in the south, and that it still has before it great possibilities of service.

Referring to the death of one of its members, Dean Juliette Derricotte, of Fisk University, which was caused by an automobile accident at Dalton, Ga., on November 3, the commission adopted resolutions calling attention to the fact that no hospital facilities were available for her when she was critically injured last November in an auto accident at Dalton, Ga.

The resolution follows in part:

"Whereas, this tragedy dramatizes the fact that in most of our communities, outside the large cities, no hospital facilities are provided for negroes and none other made available to them, however desperate their condition; therefore

"Be it resolved: That this commission earnestly invites the attention of all fair-minded people to this widespread and tragic need, and urges that steps be taken everywhere to meet it."

LOUISVILLE KIWANIANS HEAR NEGRO EDUCATOR

LOUISVILLE, Ga., March 16.—A speech was delivered here before the Kiwanis Club this week by Ben Hubert, president of the Georgia Industrial School for Negroes, Savannah. He was brought here by County School Superintendent M. R. Little Jr., and his address concerned industrial education for negroes. His advice and good logic appealed to the Kiwanis Club and others who composed the audience.

Meetings, Conferences, etc.

RACE RELATIONS MEET WILL BE HELD FRIDAY

The opening session of the series of race relations seminars sponsored by the Atlanta Committee on Women's Interracial Activities, Mrs. H. H. Hirsch, chairman, will be held at 10:30 o'clock Friday morning at Egleston Hall.

The Rev. Hugh H. Harris, professor of sociology, Emory University, will be the first speaker, having as his subject "World Race Relations." The wife of Dr. John Hope, president of Atlanta University, and Mrs. J. D. Ames, director of women's activities of the Commission on Interracial Co-operation, will discuss "Racial Attitudes in Children."

These meetings, on six consecutive Friday mornings, are open to a group of invited white women. Various white and colored speakers will discuss such subjects as negro education, employment and home life in Atlanta, also the American negro's contributions to music, art and drama.

DR. HOPE HEADS RACIAL GROUP

Addresses by prominent leaders in the South in interracial adjustment, enrollment of 11 new members, and election of officers of the Commission on Interracial Co-operation for the ensuing year featured the concluding session of the board of directors of the body, held here Thursday. The new officers are:

Dr. John Hope, president of Atlanta University, president; R. H. King, regional executive of the Atlanta Y. M. C. A., first vice president; Mrs. W. A. Newell, of Greensboro, N. C., social service superintendent of the Woman's Missonary Council, second vice president; J. S. Kennedy, vice president of the First National Bank, Atlanta, treasurer; Emily H. Clay, secretary, and Will W. Alexander, executive director.

New members added to the commission's roll were W. R. Banks, Prairie View, Texas; W. A. Booker, Little Rock; J. S. Clark, Baton Rouge; Mrs. George C. Clement, Louisville, Ky.; Mrs. George Davis, Orangeburg, S. C.; Mrs. Joseph Friend, New Orleans; Dr. George E. Haynes, New York; Henry A. Hunt, Fort Valley, Ga.; Miss Maggie Simpson, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. C. H. Thorpe, Little Rock, and Miss Fannie C. Williams, New Orleans.

Chattanooga, Tenn. News
Wednesday, March 30, 1931

MILTON REPORTS ON LYNCHING AT RACIAL SESSION

News Editor Gives Result of Commission Study at Atlanta Meeting.

Atlanta, March 30.—(LP)—A two-day meeting of the commission on interracial co-operation opened here today with men and women delegates from all parts of the south in attendance.

A special feature of the meeting will be a report of the southern commission on the study of lynching, by George Fort Milton, editor of The Chattanooga (Tenn.) News, chairman.

The commission as a whole will survey the general interracial situation, review its work for the past year, and determine upon further objectives and policies, Dr. W. W. Alexander, executive director, said.

Dr. Alexander was scheduled to deliver a general statement regarding present-day conditions. Reports on the promotional and educational work of the organization will be made by Mrs. Jessie Daniel Ames, director of woman's work, and R. B. Eleazer, educational director.

Seeks to Prevent Conflict.

The interracial commission was created here in 1919 as a southern organization seeking to prevent interracial conflict. The movement, Dr. Alexander said, now enlists several thousand representative men and women in thirteen southern states.

Officers are Dr. W. C. Jackson, Greensboro, N. C., president; Dr. R. R. Moton, Tuskegee institute, vice-president; R. H. King, regional executive of the Y. M. C. A., vice-president; J. S. Kennedy, Atlanta banker, treasurer; Miss Emily Clay, secretary.

The commission met at the Butler street Negro Y. M. C. A. here. Mr. Milton's report was scheduled for 2 p.m. today.

Chattanooga, Tenn. News
Thursday, March 31, 1932

RACE BODY WILL PLAN DRIVE TO CURB LYNCHINGS

Commission, at Atlanta Session, Discusses Proposals to Further Work.

Atlanta, March 31.—(LP)—Discussion of plans for furthering its work was scheduled today as the Commission on Interracial Co-operation concluded its two-day annual meeting.

Reports of committees concerned with the lynching problem were heard yesterday.

George Fort Milton, president and editor of The Chattanooga News, chairman of the Southern commission on the study of lynching, outlined the tasks confronting the commission as:

An immediate drive for lynching prevention and prosecution by legal means.

Further efforts to create a public opinion that will no longer tolerate mob violence.

Mrs. Jessie Daniel Ames, director of the commission's department of women's work, reported that several thousand Southern white women are enrolled in the Association of Southern Women for the Prevention of Lynching, pledged to use their influence for the eradication of lynching.

Mr. Milton expressed the opinion that vigilant sheriffs, with the help available to them, could prevent 80 per cent of the lynchings that occur.

Dr. W. W. Alexander is executive director of the interracial commission, which was organized in 1919 as a Southern organization seeking to prevent racial conflict. Dr. W. C. Jackson, Greensboro, N. C., is president of the commission.

Urges Use of Schools.

R. B. Eleazer, educational director of the Commission on Interracial Co-operation, told the commission in annual session here today that "the shortest road to racial adjustment in America is through the schoolroom."

The commission is giving all possible support to work towards this end in the public schools, he reported. Efforts were said to be under way to work out suitable material to be included in the regular school curriculum.

Eleazer reported that more than 100 colleges already are giving specific or correlated courses in race relations, designed to stimulate "an intelligent approach to the mutual problems and obligations involved in the interracial situation."

During the past year, the director said, this phase of the commission's work has been sponsored by "the conference on education and racial adjustment," a large committee of well-known southern educators headed by Dr. Bruce R. Payne, president of Peabody college, Nashville, and including a number of college presidents and state superintendents of education in its membership.

DR. JOHN HOPE NAMED NEW INTERRACIAL HEAD

Constitution
4-1-32

Commission Concludes Annual Meeting Here; Addresses Feature Final Day's Session.

Atlanta, Ga.

The board of directors of the Commission on Interracial Co-operation, which concluded its annual meeting here Thursday, elected the following officers for the ensuing year:

President, Dr. John Hope, president of Atlanta University; first vice president, R. H. King, of Atlanta, regional executive of the Y. M. C. A.; second vice president, Mrs. W. A. Newell, of Greensboro, N. C., social service superintendent of the Woman's Missionary Council; treasurer, J. S. Kennedy, vice president of the First National bank; secretary, Emily H. Clay; executive director, Will W. Alexander.

The following new names were added to the membership of the commission: W. R. Banks, Prairie View, Texas; W. A. Booker, Little Rock, Ark.; J. S. Clark, Baton Rouge, La.; Mrs. George C. Clement, Louisville, Ky.; Mrs. George Davis, Orangeburg, S. C.; Mrs. Joseph Friend, New Orleans, La.; Dr. George E. Haynes, New York city; Henry A. Hunt, Fort Valley, Ga.; Miss Maggie Simpson, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. C. H. Thorpe, Little Rock, Ark.; Miss Fannie C. Williams, New Orleans, La.

Features of the closing day of the annual meeting were several interesting addresses and discussions. Among the speakers were President Frank Graham, of the University of North Carolina; President H. C. Trenholm, of Alabama State Teachers' College; Dr. E. M. Poteat Jr., of Raleigh, N. C.; Mrs. J. W. Downs, of Nashville, Tenn., secretary of the Woman's Missionary Council; Dr. John W. Abercrombie, state superintendent of education of Alabama; Dr. N. B. Bond, of the University of Mississippi, and Clark Foreman, of the Julius Rosenwald fund.

President Graham and others expressed satisfaction at the progress in interracial adjustment which has been made since the organization of the commission in 1919. Dr. Hope expressed the opinion that from the standpoint of negro welfare the commission is the most important and effective agency now operating in the south, and that it still has before it great possibilities of service.

Referring to the death of one of its members, Dean Juliette Derricotte, of Fisk University, which was caused by an automobile accident at Dalton, Ga., on November 3, the commission adopted resolutions calling attention to the fact that no hospital facilities were available for her when she was critically injured last November in an auto accident at Dalton, Ga.

The resolution follows in part:

"Whereas, this tragedy dramatizes the fact that in most of our communities, outside the large cities, no hospital facilities are provided for negroes and none other made available to them, however desperate their condition; therefore

"Be it resolved: That this commission earnestly invites the attention of all fair-minded people to this widespread and tragic need, and urges that steps be taken everywhere to meet it."

DR. JOHN HOPE

Journal
Savannah, Ga

New Head For Comish

4-7-32

Dr. John Hope Is Elected President of RACE RELATIONS BODY

Many Well Known Negroes Added to Commission

Atlanta, Ga., April 1—Fifty representative men and women from all parts of the south were present at the annual meeting of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation which concluded a two day ses-

sion here yesterday, after surveying the general interracial situation, reviewing its own activities and determining upon further objectives and policies.

Dr. John Hope, president of Atlanta University, was elected president of the Commission for the ensuing year, and Dr. Will Alexander was reelected executive director of the work. The following well-known members of the Negro group were added to the membership of the Commission: President W. R. Banks of State Teachers College, Prairie View, Texas; Attorney W. A. Booker, of Little Rock; Dr. J. S. Clark, president of Southern College, Baton Rouge, Mrs. George C. Clement, of Louisville; Dr. Geo. E. Haynes of the Federal Council of Churches, New York; President Henry A. Hunt, Fort Valley School Georgia; Miss Maggie Simpson, of Washington; and Miss Fannie C. Williams of New Orleans.

Staff members reported a great variety of activities which are being carried on by the Commission and its affiliated state and local committees and other cooperating groups. These activities include efforts for the correction of many specific injustices and the improvement of conditions, and also a varied program of education for the improvement of interracial attitudes and public opinion.

An unceasing campaign against lynching has been waged along both lines, the Commission was told, prompt and successful action having been taken to prevent a number of threatened lynchings, while at the same time a vigorous program of education against lynching was carried on. The latter included the enlistment of several thousand influential white women in the southern Association for the Prevention of Lynching, headed by Mrs. Jesse Daniels Ames, the Commission's director of woman's work, and the publication and wide distribution of the Commission's exhaustive case study of the twenty-one lynchings of 1930, which was received with general favor.

R. B. Eleazer, director of the Commission's educational work, reported that effective race relations studies are being carried on in hundreds of high schools and colleges in the south, operating with the commission in this work, the commission was told, are a large number of college presidents, professors, and public school administrators who are fully in sympathy with the Commission's educational program and are doing all in their power to promote it.

Referring to the death last November of one of its members, Dean Juliette Derricotte, of Fisk University, the Commission adopted the following resolutions:

"Whereas, a member of this Commission, Miss Juliette Derricotte, though critically injured last November in an auto accident at Dalton, Ga., and in desperate need of hospital care, was unable, because of her race, to receive it, though an excellent public hospital was immediately at hand; and

"Whereas, this tragedy dramatizes the fact that in most of our communities, outside the larger cities, no hospital facilities are provided for Negroes and none other made available to them, however desperate their condition: Therefore

"Be It Resolved: That this Commission earnestly invites the attention of all fair-minded people to this widespread and tragic need and urges that steps be taken everywhere to meet it."

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
Thursday, March 31, 1932

INTERRACIAL SURVEY REPORTED TO GROUP

A survey of the general interracial situation was made Wednesday at the annual meeting of the commission on interracial co-operation.

Dr. W. W. Alexander, the commission's executive director, gave the organization a statement regarding conditions. Reports were prepared by Mrs. Jessie Daniel Ames, director of woman's work, and R. B. Eleazer, educational director.

A feature on the commission's program was the report of the southern commission on the study of lynching, compiled by its chairman, George Fort Milton, editor of the Cattanooga (Tenn.) News.

HOPE HEADS COMMISSION

ATLANTA, March 31 (AP)—Dr. John Hope, president of Atlanta university, today was elected president of the Commission of Interracial Cooperation at the concluding session of the annual meeting.

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MILTON HAS PLAN TO HALT LYNCHING

Interracial Commission Must Prosecute and Form Public Opinion, Editor Says

ATLANTA, March 30 (AP)—George Fort Milton, editor of the Chattanooga News, told members of the Interracial commission in annaul meeting Wednesday that vigilant sheriffs, with the help available to them could prevent 80 per cent of the lynchings.

The editor, with a group of southern leaders, recently completed a study of 21 lynchings in 1930.

The commission has two tasks, Mr. Milton said, in relation to the crime of lynching. One, he said, is an immediate drive for prevention of lynching and persecution, and the other is a more fundamental effort to create public opinion that will no longer tolerate mob violence.

Many Enroll

The commission was told that several thousand southern white women had enrolled in the Association of Southern Women for the Prevention of Lynching. Mrs. Jessie Daniel Ames, director of the woman's work department, made the statement and added that the organization had grown rapidly since its beginning in Atlanta. She said it now enlists 13 strong state committees and several thousand individual women pledged to use their influence against lynching.

Deans of southern law schools are investigating the legal aspects of lynching, which includes a comprehensive survey of all existing laws and legal processes for prevention and punishment in lynching cases.

Mr. Milton said a book, containing detailed findings of the 21 lynching cases in 1930 soon would be published.

Jackson, Tenn. Sun
Thursday, March 31, 1932

Interracial Commission Meets

ATLANTA, March 31.—(UP)—Discussion of plans for furthering its work was scheduled today as the Commission on Interracial Cooperation concluded its two-day annual meeting.

Reparts of committees concerned with the lynching problem were heard yesterday.

George Fort Milton, president and editor of the Chattanooga (Tenn.) News, chairman of the Southern commission on the study of lynching, outlined the tasks confronting the commission as:

An immediate drive for lynching prevention and prosecution by legal means.

Further efforts to create a public opinion that will no longer tolerate mob violence.

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
Thursday, March 31, 1932

FIGHT ON LYNCHINGS OUTLINED BY MILTON

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DR. JOHN HOPE HEADS RACE RELATIONS BODY

Elected President of Commission on Interracial Coopration—Fifty Attended Annual Meeting

Atlanta, Ga., April 1:—Fifty representative men and women from all parts of the South were present at the annual meeting of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation here yesterday, after surveying the general interracial situation, reviewing its own activities, and determining upon further objectives and policies

Dr. John Hope, president of Atlanta Univrsity, was elected president of the Commission for the ensuing year, and Dr. Will Alexander was re-elected executive director of the work. The following well known members of the Negro group were added to the membership of the Commission: President W. R. Banks, of State Teachers College, Prairie View, Texas; Attorney W. A. Booker, of Little Rock; Dr. J. S. Clark, President of Southern College, Baton Rouge; Mrs. George C. Clement, of Louisville; Dr. George E. Haynes, of the Federal Council of Churches, New York; President Henry A. Hunt, of Fort Valley School, Georgia; Miss Maggie Simpson, of Washington; and Miss Fannie C. Williams, of New Orleans.

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Meetings, Conferences, etc.

Greensboro, Ga., Herald-Journal
Friday, May 27, 1932

The Inter-Racial Committee

The Atlanta Independent (Negro newspaper) tells of the assembling in Atlanta of a conference of social workers:

"There assembled in Atlanta the Georgia Conference of Social Workers. Social workers, both white and colored, assembled in one of the beautiful rooms of the very exclusive Biltmore Hotel. A hotel where Negroes are allowed only in the capacity of servants. These social workers presented their problems and attempeted to face up to the facts as they knew them. While one very ill-prepared address was being delivered, we looked about the large room. Here and there was a colored girl seated among the whites. All over the place they were scattered. They seemed comfortable. The people around them seemed comfortable. They even talked the one with another. When the session was over they chatted in the most cordial manner."

We are publishing the above as a matter of information. The Atlanta white newspapers do not publish such things.

Meetings, Conferences, etc.

Ministers to Exchange Pulpits Sunday

Chicago Defender 2-13-32

A unique observance of Race Relations Sunday, Feb. 14, will be held in Chicago with an exchange of pulpits by white and Race ministers. Under the auspices of the commission on interracial relations of the Chicago Church federation, arrangements have been made for this method of promotion of good-will. This will be the tenth annual observance of Race Relations Sunday.

Dr. Philip Allen Swartz is chairman of the Church federation's commission on interracial relations. He said with regard to the arrangement:

"America has made more progress in the last few years in the matter of solving the problem of race relations than ever before in its history.

"Negroes comprise a group of almost wholly native born Americans, approximately 12,000,000 in number, or about one-tenth of the total population of the United States. In other words, one in every ten Americans is a Negro.

90 Per Cent Literate

"The proportion of Negroes 10 years of age and over who are gainfully employed is larger than in any other group in America. Yet there is no capitalist class among them. In 1930 Negroes owned 70,000 business enterprises, mostly of small retail kind; they owned 750,000 homes. There are over 2,000,000 Negro children in school, over 20,000 in colleges and normal schools, and more than 50,000 teachers, professors and administrators. Ninety per cent of Negroes can now read and write, a gain of 80 per cent in 64 years.

"There are about 42,000 Negro churches with over 5,000,000 members, owning church property for worship and educational purposes valued at over $100,000,000 in 1930.

"The interracial commission of the Chicago Church federation feels that its most effective work can be done in getting the races acquainted and in informing each group of the advancement of the other. No better way is possible than in the exchange of pulpits by Negro and white ministers."

Those Who Exchange

Arrangements for an interchange of Colored and white speakers Sunday, Feb. 14, will include the following churches and speakers:

NORTH SIDE

Church	Speaker	Hours of Service
Broadway Methodist	Rev. J. H. L. Smith	11:00 a. m.
Diversey Evangelical	A. L. Foster	10:45 a. m.
Elston Ave. Methodist	Rev. J. G. Crook	11:00 a. m.
Grace Methodist	Rev. Frederick D. Jordan	11:00 a. m.
New England Congregational (John Burdette, soloist)	Rev. Philip Allen Swartz and Rev. L. K. Williams	7:45 p. m.
Olivet Institute	Rev. R. H. Davis	10:45 a. m.
Park Ridge Methodist	Rev. W. H. Wallace	11:00 a. m.
St. Matthews Methodist	Rev. A. J. Tangren	11:00 a. m.
Summerdale Congregational	Rev. B. N. Murrell	11:00 a. m.

WEST SIDE

Austin Presbyterian	Rev. C. H. Pierson	11:00 a. m.
Elmhurst, St. Peters Evangelical	Rev. Albert L. Scott	11:00 a. m.
Fulton St. Methodist	Rev. J. Pierce Newell	11:00 a. m.
Garfield Park Methodist	Rev. R. Wendell Phillips	10:45 a. m.
Hebron Presbyterian	Rev. G. McKay Miller	10:30 a. m.
LaGrange Congregational	Rev. Joseph M. Evans	10:30 a. m.
Mont Clare Congregational	Charles W. Burton	7:45 p. m.
Oak Park First Baptist	Rev. J. C. Austin	10:45 a. m.
Providence Baptist	Rev. W. J. Hyde	11:00 a. m.
St. Paul's Methodist	Dr. Charles M. Thompson	7:45 p. m.
Unity Presbyterian	Rev. E. G. Merlanti	11:00 a. m.
Waldensian Presbyterian	Rev. F. D. Jackson	11:00 a. m.
Wicker Park Methodist	Rev. Frank C. Lowry	11:00 a. m.

SOUTH SIDE

Beth Eden Baptist	Rev. Theodore C. Hume	11:00 a. m.
Brown Memorial Presbyterian	Rev. E. Cynolwyn Pugh	11:00 a. m.
Carey A. M. E. Temple	Rev. W. E. Longstreth	11:00 a. m.
Chicago Heights Baptist	Rev. Walter K. Robinson	10:30 a. m.
Chicago Hts. Payne Chapel A. M. E.	Rev. A. C. Hodgson	10:30 a. m.
Ebenezer Baptist	Rev. Frederick J. Schnell	11:00 a. m.
Englewood First Methodist	Rev. Albert L. Scott	7:45 p. m.
Englewood United Presbyterian	Rev. T. C. Lightfoot	7:30 p. m.
Hope Presbyterian	Rev. C. S. Laidman	10:30 a. m.
Lincoln Memorial Congregational	Rev. K. M. Chworowsky	10:45 a. m.
Metropolitan Community	Rev. Philip Allen Swartz	10:30 a. m.
Mt. Carmel C. M. E.	Rev. James F. LeClere	7:30 p. m.
Oakwood Blvd. Christian	Rev. Norman B. Barr	11:00 a. m.
Olivet Baptist	Rev. John R. Nichols	10:45 a. m.
Pilgrim Baptist	Rev. Harold S. Stewart	10:45 a. m.
Pilgrim Mayflower Congregational	Rev. Archibald J. Carey Jr.	11:00 a. m.
Pullman Presbyterian	Dr. W. W. Gibbs	7:45 p. m.
St. John's A. M. E.	Rev. Arthur H. Smith	11:00 a. m.
Woodlawn A. M. E.	Rev. C. A. Morehouse	1:00 p. m.

Earl Moses Speaker at 8 Colleges

Chicago Defender 2-27-32

Earl R. Moses, director of the department of research and records of the Chicago Urban league, was one of a group of four speakers who visited and spoke before eight Illinois colleges last week. The meetings were held under the auspices of the state association of the Young Men's Christian associations of Illinois, which conducts each year Christian world education institutes.

Mr. Moses spoke on Tuesday at North Central college, Wednesday at Elmhurst college, Thursday at Mount Morris college and Friday at Northern Illinois Teachers college. He discussed a variety of subjects and did not confine his talks on discussions of racial problems. Among the subjects by Mr. Moses were "Unemployment," "Housing Problems," "Delinquency and Crime," "Achievements of the Negro" and "Race Prejudice." Other speakers were George L. Collins, Charles Corbett, Clark M. Eichelberger and Ruth Lockman.

A series of four lectures on various phases of the Race problem are being delivered by A. L. Foster, executive secretary of the league, before students of the Garrett Biblical institute at Northwestern university. Speaking last Tuesday evening, Mr. Foster declared that prejudices were not instinctive but were rather "the result of several distinct and comparatively weak instincts combined and heightened by habit and association." He declared that the peace of the world would be largely determined by the extent to which prejudices were recognized as something to be conquered and overcome and criticized severely the attitude of England toward India and South Africa and southern whites toward our people of this country.

Interracial Group Plans S. Side Tour

Chicago Defender 2-27-32

The Know Your City class of the Y. W. C. A. is scheduled for those who desire a more thorough knowledge of Chicago and those who desire to meet people of similar interests.

Buddie Shackette

These tours offer the opportunity of visiting the many nationalities living in the various sections of the city, where a better understanding of their cultural backgrounds can be acquired. For the coming spring and summer season 75 tours have been arranged for, including community centers, churches, temples, theaters, art galleries, colleges and institutions, radio broadcasting studios and many other points of interest in and about Chicago. An experienced hostess accompanies each group.

The all-day tours have aroused the interest of social service workers. On Sunday, April 24, a K. Y. C. group will be the guests of the Metropolitan Community church, 4100 South Pkwy., attending the morning services followed by a luncheon in the church dining room and a tour of the building. The group will spend the afternoon visiting the Young Mothers club, the Elks club and Poro college, where the students will present a special program; also several other points of interest arranged by Miss Magnolia N. Lewis, assistant choir director of the Metropolitan choir. In the evening the group will be the guests of Prof. J. Wesley Jones and the Metropolitan choir at the Sunday evening music festival.

Large groups of K. Y. C. members have been attending the music festivals for several years, and they considered as one of the most interesting features of the Know Your City programs. The hostess will be Buddie Marquerite Shackette of the K. Y. C. committee.

Loop Forums Will Study Race Issues

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Ill
12-24-32

The program committee of the interracial commission of the Chicago Urban league, of which Dr. Arthur G. Falls is chairman, announces a series of five important monthly forums beginning in January. These forums will be held in the reading rooms of the Chicago Ethical society, room 1618, 203 N. Wabash Ave., on the first Friday of each month from 3:30 to 5 p. m.

The meetings will be for members of the commission, but a limited number of non-members will be admitted. Persons interested should call Calumet 0710 if they desire to attend.

The first discussion will deal with "The Housing Bill and Its Relation to the Race." This bill has met with opposition from many legislators and Race representatives have offered several amendments which are intended to protect the interests of the Race. These representatives will be present, as will also others who have sponsored the bill and a free and frank discussion will be held.

Deal With Race Issues

On Feb. 3 the commission will discuss "Discrimination in Social Work."

OINS EIGHTH REGIMENT

Capt. Leon W. Denison was a rother of the late Brig. Gen. Frankn A. Denison. Leon was born in an Antonio, Tex., and was educated n the public schools of his home own. He later went to the Univerity of Michigan, taking special work n history, logic and rhetoric, preptory to the study of law. He entered he Chicago College of Law in 1896. Ie enlisted as a private in the Eighth egiment and was said to have been inexpectedly appointed captain of 'ompany K by Governor John R. 'anner.

Under Captain Denison's command vere Lieuts. William Carter and lames W. Washington. Lieutenant 'arter enjoyed the distinction of beng the smallest officer in the regi-

Meetings, Conferences, etc.

Interracial Group Holds Easter Service

SOUTH BEND, Ind., April 1—Three hundred young people, representing the Christian Endeavor societies of St. Joseph county, white and Colored churches, attended an Easter sunrise prayer service Sunday morning at Olivet African Methodist Episcopal church here.

An address was delivered by the Rev. A. A. Kriepper of the First Evangelical church, Mishawaka. The service closed with the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, administered by the Rev. Elmer Ward Cole of the First Christian church, and the Rev. Irving K. Merchant, pastor of Olivet church. The Rev. R. K. Stetson, pastor of Clay Township Community church, pronounced the benediction.

Christian Recorder 4/2/32

Federal Council of Churches

In company with Bishop R. C. Ransom, Dr. Joseph Gomez of St. Louis, Mo., Dr. Frank Madison Reid of Louisville, Ky., Mrs. Sadie J. Anderson of Cleveland, Ohio, I was in attendance upon the Federal Council of Churches meeting at the Hotel Severin in Indianapolis. The Federal Council was holding its 7th Quadrennial Session and had representatives from about 30 different denominational organizations and approximately 40,000,000 Christians from all parts of the United States.

The Federal Council represents the strongest organization of Protestants in the United States. It has made great progress not only in organizing the Churches from the top, through representatives of their respective general denominations but also in organizing them downward through state, county, city and community Federations, and has made wonderful progress in bringing about better understanding and closer cooperation between all Christian denominations.

We unfortunately were not present during the whole session which lasted from Sunday, December 4th until Friday, the 9th. On Friday morning we arrived just in time to hear the report of the committee on inter-racial relations of which Bishop Geo. C. Clement is chairman and of which Bishop Ransom is a member. Dr. George E. Haynes is the colored secretary. This committee has been functioning for ten years and Bishop Clement gave a survey of its activities. While progress has been slow in the approach of this the most difficult of America's problems yet progress has been sure and Bishop Clement expressed a great deal of hope for the future. As an indication of both progress made and hope for the future it was decided to add another colored member to the staff of paid officers The Rev. Irving K. Merchant, pastor of A. M. E Church, South Bend, Ind., was chosen and with Dr Haynes will endeavor to work out more completely the plans of this committee.

Meetings, Conferences, etc.

Atty. S. J. Brown Heads Iowa Racial Group

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 28—S. Joe Brown, attorney, Monday night was elected chairman of the Iowa Interracial Commission, which is now entering its eighth year in the city.

The commission heard Prof. Lawrence C. Jones, graduate of the University of Iowa, who is the founder and principal of Piney Woods School at Piney Woods, Miss.

At its meeting February 9 the commission plans to bring to Des Moines as speaker George W. Carver, who was graduated from Iowa State College at Ames in the early 90's and since then has operated a laboratory at Tuskegee Institute.

Resolutions were passed honoring the death of the late Julius Rosenwald, Chicago, whose philanthropies included gifts for schools and Y. M. C. A. buildings.

Other new officers are the Rev. Stoddard Lane, vice chairman; George W. Webber, secretary and treasurer, and the following members of the executive committee: Casper Schenk, Rev. George W. Robinson Rev. Clifton E. Rash, A. A. Alexander, Mrs. M. W. McCoy and Mrs. Lillian Edmunds.

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Meetings, Conferences, etc.

Louisville Courier-Journal
Sunday

INTERRACIAL.

To the Editor of The Courier-Journal.

The Interracial Commission of Kentucky takes this opportunity to mention some of the objectives gained along the improvement of race relations throughout the State.

The annual Interracial Conference held last November in Louisville, had as its theme for discussion, "The Vocational Training of Negroes," with particular reference to the liberation of government and municipal funds. An entire session was devoted to discussions conducted by several white employers and Negro employes as to the viewpoint of each in an effort to get the maximum amount of efficiency from the colored worker in the white home looking forward to the development of an increased demand for Negroes in all phases of domestic activity.

The large number attending the Conference was unanimous in their vote for the improved facilities and opportunities for vocational training for the colored youth of the State. However, the purpose of the conference was to develop the proper mental attitude, for the commission realizes that before any real substantial progress can be made along improved race relations, the mental attitude of the white South toward the Negro must be changed. When the attitude is favorable, a constructive leadership in the South will set itself first to the stupendous task of helping the boy and girl find their niche. It was realized that the chief agency for aiding individuals in adjusting themselves to occupations is the school where they, in many instances, get first hand vocational and educational guidance and the promotion of the acquisition of understanding with its application to every day problems interpretation and value.

The competition of today requires that all aspects of a vocation be thoroughly understood before one decides to follow it.

The tenth observance of Race Relations Sunday under the direction of the Federal Council of Churches cooperating with the Interracial Commission brought out as never before the essential fact that if progress is to be brought about in race relations throughout the South, the church is to take the lead. The potential value of such observances cannot be overestimated insofar as they develop an interracial consciousness and prepare the proper mental attitude for their application of practical interracial concepts.

These are evidences of the development of the proper mental attitude toward the vital problems effecting the Negro in the State of Kentucky.

T. M. BOND,
Director of the Kentucky Interracial Commission.
Louisville.

Kentucky

Race Relations -1932

Meetings, Conferences, etc.

Louisville, Ky. Courier-Journal
Saturday

INTER-RACIAL MEETING OPENS

Vocational Problems Confronting Negro Considered By Delegates.

Vocational problems confronting the Negro commanded the attention of delegates to the thirteenth annual Kentucky Inter-Racial Conference which opened Friday afternoon in the Trinity Methodist Church, Third and Guthrie Streets.

Further discussions on vocational training as it effects the Negro and cultural talks will feature the closing session of the conference, set for 9:30 o'clock Saturday morning.

Facilities for vocational training of the Negro in Kentucky were outlined at the opening conference by Randle B. Truett, president of Lincoln Institute, Lincoln Ridge, Ky. Mr. Truett pointed out that there are four schools in the State offering work of college grade to Negroes, these being the Kentucky State Industrial College at Frankfort, the Lincoln Institute, Louisville Municipal College for Negroes and the West Kentucky Industrial College at Paducah. The schools at Frankfort, Paducah and Louisville, he said, are publicly supported, while Lincoln Institute is an independent institution.

"The two State institutions, contrary to their names, seem to be concerned principally with a programme of teacher training," the speaker declared. "The Municipal College in Louisville is essentially a liberal arts college and attempts to train its students for moral and intellectual leadership. It is also the purpose of this college to give its students such an economic and cultural background that they may enter into the more highly specialized fields of study."

The vocational training of the Negro and its relation to his wage scale was discussed by J. A. Thomas, secretary of the Louisville Urban League. During the World War, he said, "came the biggest change in the economic status of the Negro worker when he went from the South into the North to take his place in industry."

Present wage scales for Negroes, the speaker said, are "astoundingly low. We have noticed a decline in wages offered for domestic and household labor from an average of $9 to $3.50 a week. Many people have come to the conclusion that the Negro does not need much to get along on. I think we are beginning to realize that at least part of our industrial disturbances are due to wage scales which are too low, that what is needed is not a lowering but raising of the wage scale."

The need of training along agricultural lines for the Negro in Kentucky was discussed by Prof. A. C. Burnett of the College of Agriculture, University of Kentucky, after which J. H. Richmond, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Frankfort, gave his interpretation of the various subjects presented and answered questions pertaining to vocational training and education.

Before adjourning, delegates heard a report by T. M. Bond, Louisville acting director of the organization.

Race Relations-1932

Meetings, Conferences, etc.

Maryland.

Inter-Racial Commission

The annual mass meeting held under the auspices of the Maryland Inter-racial Commission can hardly be said to have been inter-racial in composition.

Of the nine colored members of the commission, seven were present, including the Rev. B. F. Perkins, from Annapolis, and James Stewart, from Salisbury.

Of the ten white members of the commission, one, the president, Dr. John O. Spencer, was present.

It is just probable that the date was inconvenient to a larger number of the white commissioners. The fact remains that so many of them were absent President Spencer suggested that white commissioners should attend to their duties or resign.

The truth is that the Inter-racial Commission is old enough to set about a stern revision of its white membership.

The Urban League, Provident Hospital, and the Bi-racial Committee which handled the Public Athletic League's affairs for a year are evidences to Baltimore that inter-racial boards with a definite task in mind can function efficiently over a short or a long period.

All over the state there are upstanding, courageous, and forward-looking white citizens who are not only willing, but eager to work for better racial relations.

If the commission takes Dr. Spencer's suggestion, it will recognize as one of its jobs the seeking out of these men and women. By constantly changing its membership, it will bring in and relate to its program those who can help make Maryland's race relations remain peaceful and safe.

Meetings, Conferences, etc.

Interracial Meets Criticized in Boston

BOSTON, Mass.—That Boston is not making any progress in interracial adjustments was the opinion of Forrester B. Washington, head of the School for Social Service Directors, Atlanta, Ga., here last week.

Mr. Washington took a fling at the occasional meetings and dinners which are treasured by the races in Boston. He mentioned that until the promoters and supporters of these movements realize that the real trouble is economic rather than biologic no results could be obtained.

Meetings, Conferences, etc.

NEGROES TO MEET TO TALK PROBLEMS

The annual meeting of the committee of One Hundred, an organization composed of leading negroes throughout the state of Mississippi will be held at Jackson Saturday February 13, at the Farish Street Baptist church.

The chairman of the organization is J. E. Johnson, of the Prentiss Normal and Industrial Institute. Other negroes who have been more or less active in this work of uplift and encouragement among the colored people in Mississippi are: Lawrence Jones, Piney Woods; P. S. Bowles, Alcorn College; M. M. Hubert, Jackson; W. H Smith, Jackson; A. J. Finch, Prentiss; T. J. Harris, Meridian; J. H Moseley, Natchez; D. H. Hair Laurel; W. W. Philip, Kosciusko and W. W. Blackburn, Jackson.

Among the founders of the Committee of One Hundred were Dr. D W. Sherrard, Meridian; Isiah T Montgomery, Mound Bayou and Diamond Cox, Jackson.

Owing to the scarcity of funds only one day will be taken for this session.

Meetings, Conferences, etc..

Interracial Council Closes for Summer

The Women's Interracial Council held its closing meeting for the summer recently at the Paseo Young Men's Christian association.

Miss Rosamond Losh gave a report of the year's work, done in child health, both local and nationally by the Children's Bureau, of which she is local director.

A contribution was made by the council, of ten dollars, to the Woman's City club, who this summer is sponsoring the public playground work. Miss Gwendolyn Butler, Tom Williams and Edward Gaines are the Negroes appointed to direct the playgrounds in Negro communities. One dollar was also given toward the Salvation Army penny ice fund.

Two high school boys were assisted in finding work for the summer in south side homes. These boys are helping to support mothers who are unemployed.

The following officers were elected: Mrs. E. C. Bunch, re-elected president; Mrs. E. A. Burkhead, vice president; Mrs. Callie Edward, secretary; Mrs. Harry Almon, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Priscilla Byrd, treasurer; Mrs. Eugene Lindsay, chaplain; Mrs. L. A. McCampbell, chairman of the membership committee; Mrs. W. H. H. Platt, Mrs. Ida M. Becks and Mrs. J. H. Tinker, members of the civic committee.

INTERRACIAL SONGFEST AT FIRST BAPTIST TONIGHT

Six prominent choirs of greater Kansas City, three colored and three white, will give an unusually high class program tonight (Friday) at First Baptist church, Fifth street and Nebraska avenue. The program is sponsored by the First Baptist choir of which T. H. Reynolds is director. Miss Dorothy Guilford is chairman of the program and responsible for arranging the many details in assembling the groups and program.

The concert will begin at 8 p. m. and all those coming are asked to be in their seats at that time, no one being seated during any of the numbers. Admission is free.

Two Songs By Each Group

Two selections will be rendered by each choir. The first will be Immanuel Baptist, white, directed by Mrs. Ray E. York. The group will sing, "Remember Now Thy Creator," and, "Let Mount Zion Rejoice." Mrs. H. F. Jenkins is pianist.

The Woodland Avenue Christian choir will furnish, "He's Watching Over Israel," and, "Walk Together Children." Dr. M. M. Queen, director. Miss Gladys LaGrone, is pianist.

The offering of the Washington Avenue Methodist choir, directed by Mrs. Florence Johnson, Miss Elizabeth Heaton, pianist, will be "Festival Te Deum," and, "He Shall Come Down like Rain," in which the quartet will be sung by Mrs. B. C. Molibacher, Mrs. Florence Johnson, T. H. Anderson, and B. C. Molibacher.

"Trust in the Lord," and "Jubilee" will be rendered by the Bethel A. M. E. choir of which Lula Gooch is soloist. Mrs. Dolly Brown is director, and Miss Marie L. Lillard, pianist.

The Linwood Community choir presentations are: "Hark, Hark, My Soul's Angelic Songs are Swelling," with Alpha Van Valkenburg, soprano; Gladys Hull Smith, contralto; and "Inflammatus est," with Anna Gottardo(soprano. Prof. Ottley Cranston is director and Miss Elizabeth Puckett, pianist.

Guest Soloists Featured

The First Baptist unit will sing, "Zion, Awake," and Dett's "Listen to the Lambs." Mrs. Ada Messley will be soloist. T. H. Reynolds, director, is also pianist.

Special numbers will be furnished by Mrs. Dolly Brown, guest soloist; and Dr. M. M. Queen, violinist.

The visiting groups will be welcomed by Mr. Reynolds. Prof. Cranston will respond. The Rev. W. A. Bowren, pastor of First Baptist will deliver the invocation, and the Rev. J. M. Powell, the benediction.

White & Negro Choirs Vie Singing Talents

"Interracial Choir Night" at First Baptist Church Grand Affair; Negro Choirs Hold Their Own

Superb!

Sublime!

Truly a classic!

Either of the above constitutes but a terse description of the affair conducted last Friday night at the First Baptist church, Fifth street and Nebraska avenue, of which Rev. W. A. Bowren is pastor.

The affair, designated "Interracial Choir Night," was conducted by the choir of the church, of which Prof. T. H. Reynolds is director and chorister, which brought together in masterly competition and classical display really the best talent in church choir aggregations representative of both racial groups in Greater Kansas City.

From the beginning of the first number by Immanuel Baptist church choir (white), first to appear on the program, until the final number by the choir which acted as hosts for the occasion, the vast audience, which filled every available inch of space in the First Baptist church, was enraptured by each aggregation as it appeared to render two selections. It was very evident that each of the choirs had been trained by masters of the art of singing. Indeed, the whole affair may fittingly have been dubbed "a battle of art."

Our group has always been accredited with being masters at the art of singing—traditionally so; but it would have taken nothing short of geniuses to pass upon the supremacy or excellency of any single one of the choirs which sang Friday night.

Some special numbers, however, are [illegible] special mention here. Two vocal numbers by Mrs. Dolly Brown, [illegible] the Bethel A. M. E. church choir, and a violin solo by Dr. M. M. Queen, director of the Woodland avenue Christian church choir, Kansas City, Mo., were feature numbers, and were well received by the enthusiastic audience as was evidenced by the vociferous applause which followed each.

A very great portion of the interest of the vast number of people present was directed toward the antics of each of the several directors as he or she appeared before his or her choir—another evidence of the innate quality of masterliness of each of these. Of this feature, Mrs. Dolly Brown, director of the Bethel choir, and Prof. Cranston (white), director of Linwod Community church choir—a master of the old school—were the most interesting.

If there were any laurels to have been carried away by the visiting choirs, there may have arisen an insoluble dispute between Linwod Community choir and the choir of Bethel A. M. E. church.

The choir of the First Baptist church, hosts for the occasion, really held its own in this wonderful competative affair.

Choirs participating were: Immanuel Baptist (white); Bethel A. M. E.; the Washington Avenue Methodist (white); Woodland Avenue Christian: Linwood Communnity (white), and the First Baptist.

The white choirs which served on this program should really be commended for the exceptionally Christian spirit which was manifested in their entire performances—even in their acceptance and their coming so readily and punctually to the call of their sister church—even a church of color—upon this wonderful and auspicuous occasion. Indeed, other such affairs will go a long way toward the promotion of better racial understanding and harmony.

Lincoln Univ. in Interracial Meet

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Dec. 6.—In the recent Western Mississippi Area council section of the Student Race Relations association, held at Camp Washita, Kansas City, Mo., 34 delegates represented 14 colleges, among which Lincoln university was the only Race institution. Miss Helen Galbreath, '33, Lincoln's council member, was one of the two student leaders to participate in the week-end conference. Miss Ella Jackson, '33, president of the Y. W. C. A., and Mrs. R. L. Shannon, sponsor, were the other members of the Lincoln delegation.

Miss Elsie Mountain, executive secretary of the Y. W. C. A., Paseo branch, Kansas City, Mo., was the guest leader of the Race Relations section.

Meetings, Conferences, etc.

MONTCLAIR'S NEW DISTINCTION

Montclair, N. J., widely known as a residential community of the wealthy, now can boast of another creditable distinction. It has organized one of the largest and most outstanding interracial committees in the country.

On Thursday evening, April 28, the committee gave an interracial dinner in the auditorium of the First Baptist Church, of which Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick was at one time pastor. Dr. R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, was the guest speaker. More than three hundred men and women, representing the highest type of citizenship of both races, 70 per cent of whom were white, graced the occasion with their presence.

Dr. Moton was warmly welcomed in short addresses by Mayor Charles G. Phillips and Joseph Van Vleck, chairman, who told of the community's desire to promote better relations between the races. The eminent Tuskegeean made a profound impression in his appeal that the Negro be given employment and accorded recognition on the basis of merit and qualification. Dr. Moton was listened to by an intelligent, cultured audience, which manifested a sympathetic interest throughout his address.

A survey, financed by a grant from the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial Fund, supplemented by state appropriations, was recently made of Negro life in Montclair, a printed summary of which was presented to each dinner-guest for perusal. The Negro population has steadily increased from 1.3 in 1870 to 9.9 in 1900, 11.5 in 1910, 12.0 in 1920, and to 15.2 in 1930, when it numbered 6,384 out of a total of 42,017. This ratio of 15 Negroes in every 100 people is higher than in all cities with populations of over 10,000 in New Jersey, except for Asbury Park, Atlantic City, Neptune Township and Pleasantville.

The white residents of Montclair now regard the health conditions of the colored residents with more than passing concern. For when the crude death of the Negro in 1930 was 14.5 to that of the white 7.9 and infant mortality among Negroes was 44.3, and 31.1 for the whites, Montclair's health record assumed alarming proportions.

Employment, education and civil rights are also discussed in the survey, and deemed worthy of serious consideration by the Interracial Committee, which is in complete agreement with Dr. Moton, who declared that the improvement of race relationships must be brought about by better understanding.

The Negro population of Montclair has appreciably increased due to the historic influx from the South, but unlike some northern communities similarly effected, intelligent public opinion is determined to solve the various problems arising out of the migration intelligently and dispassionately.

SPOKE IN MONTCLAIR

Dr. ROBERT R. MOTON
Urged Montclair Interracial Group to give employment and recognition on his merits.

DR. MOTON IN JERSEY

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — Dr. Moton attended the trustees meeting and Founder's Day exercises at Hampton Institute on April 21 22. From Hampton Dr. Moton went to Upper Montclair, N.J., to be principal speaker at the fifth interracia ldinner under the auspices of the New Jersey Interracial Committee of which Mrs. Weaver W. Pangburn and Mrs. George Scott are officers.

BRICK COLLEGE HEAD AT NEW JERSEY CONVO

Fills Important Interracial Role

BLAIRSTOWN, N. J.—President John C. Wright of Brick Junior College, Bricks, N. C., who was recently selected as one of the counselors of the Blair Conference, held here each year under the auspices of the New York State Conference of Congregational Churches, addressed the body at the opening assembly on Sunday, July 17, from the subject "The South as seen through the eyes of friends."

During the nine days of the Conference he will have three classes a day of high school pupils in interracial relations.

Mr. Wright, through years of educational work and active life has had many contacts and experiences fitting him for such a task as the one he is performing here.

Meetings, Conferences, etc.

N. Y. CHURCH WOMEN HOLD INTERRACIAL CONFERENCE

NEW YORK.—"We are trying to bring in a new order in racial relationships as human contacts for the sake of our children and our children's children," declared Mrs. George T. Scott, chairman of the New Jersey Interracial Committee of Church Women.

Nearly 200 white and Negro women delegates heard her in the third New York Interracial conference of church women from the churches of the greater New York Federation of Chuches, the Brooklyn Federation and the Westchester Council in cooperation with the Commission on Race Relations of the Federal Council of churches held at the 137th street branch, Y. W. C. A. in Harlem.

Mrs. Emma Shields Penn, of the education department of the 137th street branch, Y. W. C. A., discussed the experiment now being carried on by the branch in a training program for household employees, and the presentation of these workers on the new basis of economic relations of employer and employee in the home, rather than personal relations.

Mrs. Irene Malvan of the Crisis gave a comprehensive, "Bird's eye" view of Negro literature. She outlined the gradual development from African days to the growing ability of Negro writers.

Discussed Racial Attitudes

In the afternoon session there was a discussion on the topic "Examining Our Racial Attitudes," under the direction of Miss Margaret E. Forsyth of the Department of Religious education, Teachers college, Columbia university. Mrs. Ida L. Wallace, Religious education department, A. M. E. Zion church, said, "the black man has had a part in the world's development of culture since the earliest civilization of the Egyptian, who had a mixture of Negro blood." To this Miss Louise Thompson on the committee on cultural relations with Latin America replied, that it is rather difficult to check the American Negro's African heritage as most Negroes have been in America and cut off from African background for over 200 years.

On the question of whether Negroes were more greatly addicted to crime than whites, Mrs. Mabel Bickford Jenkins, director of the Social Service department of St. Phillip's church, New York, said that statistics of crime among Negroes do not reflect the real difficulty they have in securing justice in the courts which results in Negroes being more easily convicted and sentenced than whites who are accused of crime. Mrs. Helen Curtis of the Women's Committee on Race Relations, said the lack of institutional care of Negro defective and delinquent children greatly increases the number of those in crime careers in later life.

Unequal Opportunity

In discussing the idea that Negroes have lower mental capacity, Miss Margaret Patterson, staff member of the Riverside church, said white people do not give Negroes an equal chance to educational and cultural opportunities, and most Negroes do not get beyond grammar school.

In discussing the statement, Negroes prefer segregation because they are happier by themselves, Miss Caroline B. Chapin, chairman of the Church Women's committee of the Commission on Race Relations, said, that they live apart as a means of escape from injustice.

The question of inferiority of the Negro was commented upon by Miss Helen Grace Murray of the Department of Social Relations, Congregational Education society, who said, "white people do not call them inferior but say that they are different, but underneath this statement is, however, a feeling of superiority which affects their whole attitude toward the race in question."

In summing up the discussion, Miss Forsyth said there had been no attempt to come to conclusions, but that the purpose of the group had been to open up as many generalizations as possible and to encourage the members of the conference to study the sincere purpose of understanding.

FOR CHILDREN'S SAKE, WE MUST, SAYS ONE WOMAN

Heart To Heart Conferences Held In Mid-Harlem

NEW YORK.—"We are trying to bring in a new order in racial relationships as human contacts for the sake of our children and our children's children," declared Mrs. Geo. T. Scott, chairman of the New Jersey Interracial Committee of Church Women to nearly 200 white and Negro women delegates gathered in the Third New York Interracial Conference of Churches Women from the churches of the Greater New York Federation of Church, the Brooklyn Federation and the Westchester Council in cooperation with the Commission on Race Relations of the Federal Council of Churches held at the 157th Street Branch, Y. W. C. A. in Harlem Friday of last week.

In discussing "Racial Factors in Economic Life," Ira DeA. Reid, Research Director, National Urban League, remarked that "Periods of economic depression do not introduce any essentially new racial problems. These periods, however, do aggravate and increase the economic new racial problems. These periods, however, do aggravate and increase the economic inequalities of racial minorities. They revive racial antagonisms through intensifying racial competition."

American Negroes, he said, have seen a resurgence of lynching, "a substitution of white workers, an increasing pauperization of dependent Negroes through outdoor relief, and a revival of discording provoking movements."

Jewish Rabbi Heard

Rabbi Sidney E. Goldstein of the Free Synagogue in speaking on a program of action during unemployment, said, "Congress should appropriate relief funds secured by higher Federal incomes and inheritance taxes in this employment crisis because many cities and states have exhausted their tax resources."

Mrs. Emma Shields Penn, of the education department of the 137th Street Branch, Y. W. C. A., discussed the experiment now being carried on by the Branch in the training program for household employees, and Mrs. Irene Malvan of the Crisis gave a comprehensive, bird's eye view of Negro literature.

In the afternoon session there was a discussion on the topic "Examining Our Racial Attitudes," under the direction of Miss Margaret E. Forsyth of the department of religious education, Teachers College, Columbia University. During this discussion, Mrs. Ida L. Wallace, religious education department of the A. M. E. Zion Church in speaking on the idea that Negroes have no background and racial achievement, said "the black man has had a part in the world's development of culture since the earliest civilization of the Egyptians, who had a mixture of Negro blood."

To this Miss Louise Thompson on the Committee on Cultural Relations with Latin America replied, that it is rather difficult to check the American Negro's African heritage as most Negroes have been in America and cut off from African background for over 200 years.

Discuss Crime

Mrs. Mabel Bickford Jenkins, Director of the Social Service Department of St. Phillip's Church, New York, said, that statistics of crime among Negroes do not reflect the real difficulty they have in securing justice in our courts which results in Negroes being more easily convicted and sentenced than whites who are accused of crime; Mrs. Helen Curtis of the Women's Committee on Race Relations, said the lack of institutional care of Negro defective and delinquent children greatly increases the number of those in crime careers in later life; Miss Margaret Patterson, of the Riverside Church noted white people do not give Negroes an equal chance to educational and cultural opportunities, and Miss Caroline B. Chapin, chairman of the Church Women's Committee of the Commission on Race Relations said that they live apart as a means of escape from injustice and friction as constant friction was not enjoyed by any group.

The question of inferiority of the Negro was commented upon by Miss Helen Grace Murray of the department of social relations, Congregational Education Society. Mrs. Daniel J. Fleming of the Church Women's Committee, said there are differences in racial groups which we should not try to break down because they bring a variety of human culture and increase its values.

In summing up the discussion Miss Forsyth said there had been no attempt to come to conclusions, but that the purpose of the group had been to open up as many generalizations as possible and to encourage the members of the conference to go on studying with the sincere purpose of understanding.

The arrangements for the conference were supervised by a committee of church women through Miss Katherine Gardner of the Commission on Race Relations, Federal Council of Churches.

CHURCH WOMEN IN INTERRACIAL CONFERENCE

NEW YORK—"We are trying to bring in a new order in racial relationships as human contacts for the sake of our children and our children's children," declared Mrs. George T. Scott, chairman of the New Jersey Interracial Committee of Church Women to nearly two hundred women delegates of both races gathered April 19 in the Third New York Interracial Conference of the Greater New York Federation of Churches, the Brooklyn Federation of Churches, the Brooklyn Federation, and the Westchester Council in co-operation with the Commission on Race Relations of the Federal Council of Churches.

The conference was held at the 137th Street branch Y.W.C.A. in Harlem.

In the discussion of the idea that Negroes have lower mental capacity, Miss Margaret Paterson, staff member of the Riverside Church, New York, said white people do not give Negroes an equal chance to educational and cultural opportunities and most Negroes do not get beyond grammar school. They are, however, condemned because they do not write as many books and make as many other achievements as white people, and this fact is cited as an argument on their lack of capacity to achieve.

In discussing the oft-repeated statement that Negroes prefer segregation because they are happier by themselves, Miss Carolina B. Chapin, chairman of the Church Women's Committee of the Commission on Race Relations, said that they live apart as a means of escape from injustice and friction, as constant friction was not enjoyed by any group.

The question of inferiority of the Negro was commented upon by Miss Helen Grace Murray, of the Department of Social Relations, Congregational Education Society, who brought out the point that in characterizing non-white racial groups white people do not call them inferior but say that they are "different"; but underneath this statement is, however, a feeling of superiority which affects their whole attitude toward the race in question.

In summing up the discussion Miss Forsyth said there had been no attempt to come to conclusions but that the purpose of the group had been to open up as many generalizations as possible and to encourage the members of the conference to go on studying with the sincere purpose of understanding.

RACE RELATIONS REPORT REVEALS ACHIEVEMENTS

NEW YORK—Within a thirty-two page folder, the Commission on Race Relations of the Federal Council of Churches has released its story of "The Tenth Mile Toward Interracial Peace," an account of large achievement during 1931 in the field for better race relations.

It portrays results of a program of activity of varying interests and wide scope of national and local work of advantage to whites, Negroes, and Indians in America.

Through a Committee on Economic Life, the Commission arranged wth Negro church leaders and Government officials to get information on seed and feed loans for assistance of Negro farmers. A survey of agricultural conditions in three southern cotton-growing communities was set up and is now in progress. Suggestions and plans on ways the churches may help in the unemployment crisis have been sent down through church channels and used by many.

In its campaign for a lynchless land, the Commission made investigations of facts surrounding three lynchings which occurred and by exposure of these facts through the press and correspondence the public sonscience stirred groups to action. In one state it helped put an anti-lynching bill through the legislature.

By personal visitation and conference of its two secretaries, Dr. George E. Haynes and Miss Katherine Gardner, new interracial committees in several northern and western cities were formed and guided in programs for racial adjustment in their community life; state and local interracial conferences were promoted with continuation committees in several areas for work on follow-up programs.

Congregationalist
Boston Mass
SEP 1 1932

Wells Discusses Race Relations

THE GREATEST NOVELTY at the Wells College Conference for up-state New York was the discussion of the relations between the Negro and white races conducted by Mrs. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, a Negro woman of unusual personal power, who is principal of the Palmer Memorial Institute at Sedalia, N. C. After a week of study of the subject from many angles, the following resolutions were drawn up by a student committee and unanimously adopted by the entire conference:

"Having been made more thoroughly conscious of the unnecessary humiliation and injustice caused by various expressions of race prejudice, especially against the Negroes, we pledge ourselves to work for the following standards and ideals in relation to them:

"That we seek to eliminate any sense of superiority based upon race and color.

"That we will strive to remove any hindrances to their participation in advantages which would result in better living conditions, regardless of neighborhoods or communities.

"That we open up to them all opportunities for education in our schools and colleges, even though we believe that, all things being equal, they would have a better chance for self-expression in Negro colleges. It is the consensus of opinion, however, that full fellowship be offered students at our institutions, such as taking meals together, common sleeping arrangements, and opportunities to participate in all social affairs on terms of equality; but, for a greater chance of individuality in racial expression, we think it wise to occupy separate rooms.

"That we register our willingness to work with Negroes or under their supervision, providing that they have the same standards of competency and efficiency as our own group.

"That where our standards and habits of living would lead to congenial association, we might interchange such social relationships as would exist between individuals and groups in any race. Both groups would have to understand that we do not register ourselves as in favor of the intermarriage of the races as an immediate solution of the problems involved."

INTERRACIAL PARLEY ENDS THIRD SESSION

The third interracial conference of the industrial department of the New York Urban League closed a two-day session at the league's headquarters, 206 West 136th street, Friday. The conference was conducted by S. A. Allen, industrial secretary of the local organization, and Phillip Marangella, lecturer for the Bahai faith.

Dr. Genevieve Coy of Columbia University discussed "Economic Aspects of Racial Understanding" at the Thursday assembly. Miss Elsa Russell also spoke on the subject. "Sociological Aspects of Racial Understanding" was discussed Friday afternoon by Louis Gregory, secretary of the National Bahai Committee, and Prof. Alain Locke of Howard University. Other speakers included Mrs. Wanden LaFarge of the Bahai Assembly and James S. Hubert, executive director of the New York Urban League.

ITHACA, N. Y.
JOURNAL-NEWS
FEB 15 1932

Meetings, Conferences, etc.

Dr. R. R. Moton Sees Trend Towards Better Day for Negro in Far South

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.
2-10-32

The South Making Faster Progress in Race Relations Than the North, Tuskegeean Tells Audience at Columbia

Ever optimistic, Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, sees a trend for better race relations in the South, he told an audience at the Horace Mann auditorium, Teachers' College, Columbia University, last Wednesday. The address was the first of a series of Rosenwald lectures on Negro education and race relations.

"I sometimes feel that the South is making more progress in race relations than the North," he said. "It was, of course, much behind the North to begin with, and is still behind the North, but I think the sentiment in the North is more indifferent than formerly and is becoming static.

"It would appear that a new day had arrived when the civic body of a Southern city gave its annual award for the most constructive achievement for the betterment of the city to a man who had a movement for the raising of sufficient funds—up in the millions—to establish a university with adequate hospital facilities for the colored people of that city. It would seem, also, that a new day had arrived in the South when the rest of the country and other countries as well, turn to the South, not as a horrible example of racial hatreds and conflicts, but to study its methods of handling interracial problems and policies for interracial development in their own sections or country."

Other speakers who are scheduled to appear in the Rosenwald series include Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, editor The Crisis; Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president, Howard University; Walter White, secretary, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Louis I. Dublin, white, Metropolitan Insurance Company. The series will continue through April 13.

Ira Reid Urges Correct Thinking and Tolerance in New Racial Adjustment

Amsterdam News
2-17-32
New York, N. Y.

Points to Failure of Moral Resolves in Face of Growing Negro Population as Civil Liberties Are Limited

Moral resolves will not solve the problem of race relations, Ira DeA. Reid, director of research for the National Urban League, told students attending the second lecture of the Rosenwald series on race relations and Negro education at Columbia University last Wednesday night. "Correct thinking and tolerance are born of competence, and the development of this competence in the North will open the way for mutual help and replace mutual hurt," he said.

Mr. Reid reviewed the urban and northward movements of the Negro during the last decade, the conflicts these movements have precipitated in employment, housing and education, and appraised the present status of the race.

"South or North," the speaker asserted, "the Negro has a low caste position. He is the man lowest down in our social system. He is the pariah race on the American people. In the South his low status is more or less fixed, being defined in the folkways or mores sanctioned by custom, given fixity by law and hallowed by tradition, folk wisdom and sophisticated social theories. His place is defined, and he as an individual and as a race is supposed to keep it. In the North, on the other hand, this subordinate status is not so clearly defined in custom and tradition and hardly at all by law, unless it be favorable. But in folk sentiment and increasingly in tacit policies his place is fixed.

"Despite the fact that civil rights are guaranteed by law to Negroes in eighteen Northern and Western states, personal privileges are now limited for Negroes in every state where the population has become larger. Segregation, instead of lessening, has tended to increase, and the theory of race relations has been leveled over a wider area, approaching a balance between North and South.

"Some of the stratagems that have been employed in the North to ease this situation are the accommodation of the biracial movement, the development of interracial committees, political action (there are 1,600,000 Negroes of voting age in the North), and the cultural approach, which has softened the problem of race relations tremendously."

Forester B. Washington, director of the Atlanta School of Social Work, will be the speaker at the lecture tonight in the Horace Mann auditorium. His topic is the Negro child. The series is scheduled to continue through April 13 and includes lectures by Walter White, W. E. B. DuBois, Mordecai Johnson and others.

Moton to Open Series of Lectures at Columbia U.

Amsterdam News

An address on the Negro in the South, by Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, will open the annual Rosenwald series of lectures on Negro education and race relations tonight at Columbia University. The program will begin at 8 o'clock in the Horace Mann Auditorium. 2-3-32

Other speakers who will appear each Wednesday night through April 13 include Ira de A. Reid, National Urban League, on the Negro in the North; Forrester B. Washington, Atlanta School of Social Work, the Negro child; Leo M. Favrot, white, General Education Board, school provisions for Negro children; Louis I. Dublin, white, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, health conditions among Negroes; Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president, Howard University, Federal grants for the education of Negroes; Dr. Ambrose D. Caliver, U. S. Office of Education, services of the U. S. Office of Education to Negro schools; Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, editor, The Crisis, education and the changing social order; Walter White, secretary, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, effects of the economic depression upon race relations; Dr. W. C. Jackson, white, North Carolina State College, education and racial adjustment.

ADDRESSES SCHOOL IN 2-HOUR SEMINAR ON RACE RELATIONS

NEW Y[illegible] Feb. 4.—On his tour in the So[illegible], Robert W. Bagnall, director of branches of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, reports addressing a two hour seminar at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.

"We covered almost every phase or the question of race relations," Mr. Bagnall reports, "and a fine enthusiasm was shown by faculty and students present.

10 Speakers on Columbia Programs

NEW YORK—Ten lectures are announced by Teacher's College, Columbia University through the aid of the Julius Rosenwald Fund; Dr. Robert R. Moton, president of Tuskegee was the guest speaker last Wednesday. 2—14—32

The subjects and speaksr will be as follows:

"The Negro in the North, February 10, Ira D. Reid, of the National Urban League, New York City; "The Negro Child," February 17, Forrester B. Washington, of the Atlanta School of Social Work, Atlanta, Ga.; "School Provision for Negro Children," March 2, Leo M. Favrot, of the General Education Board, Baton Rouge, La.; "Health Conditions Among Negroes," March 9, Louis I. Dublin, of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.

"Federal Grants for the Education of Negroes," March 16, Mordecai W. Johnson of Howard University, Washington, D.C.; "Service of the United States Office of Education to Negro Schools," March 23, Ambrose D. Caliver, of the United States Office of Education, Washington, D.C.; "Education and the Changing Social Order," March 30, W. E. B. DuBois, New York City; "Effects of the Economic Depression Upon Race Relations," April 6, Walter White, secretary of the N.A.A.C.P.; "Education and Racial Adjustment," April 13

W. C. Jackson, of the State College Greensboro, N.C.

"All God's Chillen"

The everyday friendliness and good-will that exist between the white and the colored races in Ithaca hardly need accentuation. But an event like the Racial Good Will service at First Presbyterian Church last night is a beautiful illustration of inter-racial accord.

For a small northern city, Ithaca has a rather unusually large Negro community. Around 1,200 of the race reside here. It speaks volumes for the tolerance, the enlightened understanding of Ithacans, that friction has always been at a minimum between the peoples whose skins chance to be of different shades.

Religion is a common ground for Negroes and Whites; it is much easier for them to join hands in a church than in almost any other social circumstance. Therein lies the value in these Racial Good Will meetings at the Presbyterian Church, two of which have now been held . They are convincing to the colored folk that the other race is coming half way to meet them; and the rich emotional spirit of the Negroes, superbly manifest in their native spirituals, is a revelation to the Whites of how much their African brethren can teach them about the fundamental verities of living.

Sitting under the same roof, listening to the same prayers and the same music, clasping hands in greeting — all these things draw the differing races indefinably closer together, and whisper to them that, after all, we are "all God's chillen." The Presbyterian pastor has conferred a singular blessing on the community in initiating this annual custom, which, we hope, will become a tradition.

Dr. Moton to Speak.

Dr. Robert R. Moton, president of Tuskegee Institute, will speak April 28 at a dinner to be given in the First Baptist Church, Montclair, under the auspices of the Montclair Interracial Committee.

Two Groups Observe Interracial Day Here With Banquet and Harlem Tour

Baha'i Committee Fetes N. A. A. C. P. and New York Urban League — Columbia Professor Leads Party Downtown

Saturday was interracial amity day in New York and Negroes and whites met on two fronts—a party of white people under direction of Treadwell Smith of Columbia University invaded Harlem, while celebrities of this section of the city journeyed to the Shelton Hotel, Lexington avenue, at Forty-ninth street, where they were banquet guests of the national Baha'i committee for racial amity. Victories for better understanding were reported from both fronts; and no casualities are listed.

The downtown meeting was held in honor of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the New York Urban League "in appreciation," Mrs. Loulie A. Mathews, chairman of the racial amity committee of the Baha'i movement, announced, "of their devoted service in the cause of justice and the protection of the Negro people." Mrs. Mathews is donor of the DuBois literary prize.

There were brief talks about the value and beauty of love, friendship, and peace by speakers—fourteen of them—colored and white. Louis G. Gregory, who shared with Mrs. Mathews the duties of presiding officer; Hooper H. Harris, an attorney and leader in the movement; Mrs. Mary Hanford Ford, an active Bahaist; and Horace Holley, editor of World Unity, joined with Mrs. Mathews in extending greetings to the guests and explaining the origin, purpose and methods of the Baha'i movement.

Response was made by W. E. B. DuBois, editor of the Crisis; William J. Schieffelin, president of the Citizens' Union and chairman of the board of trustees of Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala.; John Hope, president of Atlanta University; Dean Sage, chairman of the board of trustees, Atlanta University; Arthur C. Holden, president of the New York Urban League; Walter White, secretary of the N. A. A. C. P.; Miss Mary White Ovington, chairman of board of directors, N. A. A. C. P.; James B. Hubert, executive secretary of the New York Urban League; and Mrs. Wanden LaFarge, daughter of Mrs. Mathews and wife of Oliver LaFarge, author of "Laughing Boy" and other novels.

Musical numbers were rendered by Edward Kinney, who played a piano improvisation; the Southernaires, of radio fame, who won rounds of applause; David Fontaine, a young pianist; and Edward Matthews of Fisk University, who sang classical music as well as the folk music in a resonant baritone voice, accompanied by Zabelle Bayentz.

Mr. Smith's party of fifty students toured Harlem in the afternoon, stopping at the Club Caroline, where Elmer Carter, editor of Opportunity, talked to them. Later they had dinner at the 137th street Y. M. C. A., where they were received by Miss Ann Arnold, membership secretary; and heard a brief talk on Negro literature by Miss Jessie Fauset, novelist, and readings from the poems of Langston Hughes by Miss Louise Thompson of the American Interracial seminar. They were addressed at the Harlem library by Arthur E. Schomburg.

Sunday's program for the student group included attendance of services at St. James' Presbyterian Church and St. Charles' Borromeo Roman Catholic Church. In the afternoon Rev. William Lloyd Imes, pastor of St. James, gave a talk outlining the history of the Negro church. The tour will be continue Saturday, with visits to points of interest in Harlem and with talks by Ira De A. Reid, Dr. Louis Wright, Elmer Carter, Miss Ann Arnold. An informal party at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Howard Bearden concluded the day's program. Sunday afternoon the Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority will be hostess to the group at a tea at the Y. W. C. A.

COMING OUT OF THE DITCH.

In an address delivered in New York under the auspices of Teachers College, Columbia University, Dr. R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute commented:

"It is significant that the framers of our Constitution made no reference to the Negro or slavery. The probabilities are that they would have found it impossible to form 'a more perfect union' if Negro slavery had been brought to the fore. It was necessary, it would seem, to unite the thirteen original colonies for the 'common defense.' The truth is that our Constitution could not have been ratified if slavery had either been approved or disapproved. The union' therefore, in a sense, was founded on a compromise, and compromises with moral issue are hazardous at best.

"There developed from this one, as subsequent history shows, bitterness, hatred and astounding political strife, culminating in the fiercest and most devastating struggle ever waged, up to that time, by civilized man on civilized soil. The whole structure of the South has been influenced by the presence of the Negro whether economic, social, educational, domestic or political—the presence of black people has determined its character as well as its 'color.' Art, literature and even religion have been largely affected by the cramped and poverty stricken black race.

"In spite of the fact that much time and energy, as well as patience, have been spent, and much money perhaps wasted in emphasizing racial differences, financial superiorities and inferiorities, and while no one forgets even today racial differences there is happily at the present more constructive thought given to racial similarities, racial needs, interracial goodwill and cooperation, interracial development, interracial interdependence and service."

From the landing of a Dutch vessel at Jamestown in 1619, one year before the Pilgrims arrived at Plymouth, the fortunes of the South have been rather definitely intertwined politically, economically and socially with those of the Negro, who is an integral part of that section. The white man of the South cannot materially better his own condition without doing likewise for his colored brother, and the white man cannot in a large measure impede the progress of his colored brother without doing likewise to himself.

As Dr. Moton reminds us, much time, energy, patience and money have been spent in the past emphasizing racial differences, racial superiorities and inferiorities. However, he is happy to relate that today the forward thinking South is giving attention to racial similarities, racial needs, interracial goodwill and cooperation, interracial development, interracial interdependence and service.

The South would be a wonderful place in which to live if the white man banished fear and prejudice from his heart and banished with the Negro in a comprehensive constructive program. And what a progressive section of the country it would be today had the dominant race hearkened to the sage words of Booker T. Washington that "you can't keep a man in the ditch without staying there yourself?

MAJOR MOTON OPENS ROSENWALD LECTURES AT COLUMBIA UNIV.

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Meetings, Conferences, etc.

21 COUNTIES IN NORTH CAROLINA TO TAKE PART IN INTERRACIAL MEETING ON PRESENT FARM DIFFICULTIES

Leading Authorities Of Both Races To Face Problems Of Negro Farmers In The Midst Of Today's Critical Economic Conditions

GREENVILLE, N. C.—An outstanding group of specialists in agriculture and race relations will gather here Friday, Feb. 5, to take part in a conference on "Human Relations in Agricultural Adjustments," which will be held in the auditorium of the Pitt County Court House.

The theme of the meeting will be "The Negro in a Shifting Agriculture," and is one of a series being held throughout the state by the North Carolina Commission on Race Relations.

The purpose of the conference is to face the many problems of human relations which are involved in the attempts to adjust agricultural activities in the present critical times. The sponsors propose to concentrate on a study of the Negro in the present economic shifting and to discover the effects produced upon him and how he is affected.

Prominent Men Take Part

The interracial commission has procured leaders in the state, including the presidents of universities, state legislators, and many authorities on farm life, from both races.

The local committee in charge is composed of J. E. Winton, planter, chairman; E. F. Arnold, agricultural agent; M. K. Blount state senator; J. H. Blount, merchant; K. W. Cobb, tobacconist; C. M. Epps, school principal; R. C. Flannagan, mayor; K. T. Futrell, welfare worker; R. M. Garrett, tobacconist; Rev. E. L. Hillman, clergical representative.

Rev. R. S. McGeachy, county health officer; Miss Ethel Nice, demonstration agent; G. V. Smith, president Chamber of Commerce; B. B. Suggs, warehouse proprietor; D. J. Whichard, editor; S. A. Whitehurst, sheriff; G. R. Whitfield, supervisor of schools; W. H. Woolard, banker; Dr. R. H. Wright, college president; and E. G. Flannagan, Pitt County representative.

Officers of Commission

The officers and executive committee of the state interracial commission are:

W. C. Jackson, chairman Greensboro; L. R. Reynolds, director, Chapel Hill; S. G. Atkins, Winston-Salem; Roy M. Brown, Chapel Hill; Mrs. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, Sedalia; Mrs. Julius W. Cone, Greensboro; J. A. Cotton, Henderson; Miss Clara I. Cox, High Point; Thomas C. Darst, Wilmington; C. A. Hines, Greensboro; David D. Jones, Greensboro; N. C. Newbold, Raleigh; W. L. Poteat, Wake Forest; C. C. Spaulding, Durham; W. A. Stanbury, Durham.

The counties embraced in this conference are Beauford, Bertie, Craven, Duplin, Edgecombe, Franklin, Greene, Halifax, Hertford, Johnston, Jones, Lenoir, Martin, Nash, Northampton, Onslaw, Pamlico, Pitt, Wayne, Wilson, and Washington.

Among well-known North Carolinians on the consulting committee of the conference are the following:

Governor Interested

Gov. O. Max Gardner; Dr. A. T. Allen, state superintendent of public instruction; S. G. Atkins, president of Winston-Salem Teachers College; F. D. Bluford, A. and T. College president; J. H. Bias, president, Elizabeth City Normal; Dr. E. C. Branson, Chapel Hill; E. C. Brooks, president, State College, Raleigh;

H. R. Dwire, Duke University; W. P. Few, president, Duke University; Dr. G. W. Foster, State College, Raleigh; Frank P. Graham, president, University of North Carolina; Dr. S. H. Hobbs, Jr., Chapel Hill; H. L. McCrorey, president, Johnson C. Smith University; Dean Justin Miller, Duke University law school.

Dean Elbert Russell, School of Religion, Duke University; J. E. Shepard, president, North Carolina College for Negroes, Durham; E. E. Smith, president, State Normal School, Fayetteville; Dr. Carl C. Taylor, Raleigh; Dr. T. J. Woofter, Jr., Chapel Hill.

Dr. James M. Parrott will preside at the meetings.

300 RAILWAY EMPLOYEES IN INTERRACIAL MEETING IN N. C

TARBORO, N. C.—(CNS) A good-will meeting of more than 300 white colored employees of the Atlantic Coast Line railroad was held in the Grandstand at the Coastal Plain Fairgrounds, last Sunday afternoon. Charles M. Cobb, superintendent of the Norfolk division, presided. Superintendent O. H. Page of First Division, was the principal speaker.

The Interracial conference held at the court house yesterday dealt with a problem vitally affecting the people of this section of the state, "The Negro in a Shifting Agriculture."

Men prominent in the business and professional life of the state discussed the situation and much valuable information was compiled for future use.

The discussions centered largely about the tenant farmers, both white and colored, and tended to bring about facts which would work for their future betterment.

The conference was conducted under auspices of the State Interracial commission, an organization that is doing much good towards bringing about a better understanding between the two races.

Co-operation must be the watchword of every race in all walks of life if the world is to recover from the economic depression of the last two years, and it behooves the colored people to do their best to pull together with the whites if they desire to go forward in the future as in the past.

NAMED TO INTERRACIAL COMMISSION OF N. C.

Prof, H. V. Brown, supervising principal of the negro schools of Goldsboro, has been named to the citizens committee of 500 for the North Carolina Commission on Interracial cooperation by Governor Gardner. In his appointment Governor Gardner wrote that it was a 'supreme opportunity to advance the highest interests of the commonwealth." Prof. Brown will go next Friday, March 18, to Raleigh, to attend a meeting of the committee in the house of representatives.

NORTH CAROLINA HOLDS MEET ON FARMING ADJUSTMENTS

The Eastern North Carolina conference on Human Relations on agricultural adjustments was held in Greenville at the courthouse, February 5. More than 500 of both races were in attendance.

Results show an improvement in racial relations, as well as giving tenants a hopeful outlook for the present year. Some of the landlords attending were surprised to see so many outstanding and intelligent Negroes together.

Notables Attend

Some of the notable men attending the conference were Presidents J. H. Bias and J. T. Dobbs of Elizabeth City State Normal, F. D. Bluford, A. and T. College, Greensboro, N. C.; Dr. J. C. Wright and Prof. T. S. Inborden of J. K. Brick's Junior College, Enfield, N. C.; Prof W. H. Howard, ex-postmaster, S. H. Vick, C. L. Darden, undertaker, Wilson, N. C.; Drs. C. H. Bynum and Harrison, Rev. W. H. Redding of Kinston, N. C.; Prof, R. E. Harris, Shaw University, Raleigh, N. C.; Prof. J. W. Mitchell, farm demonstration agent of North Carolina, and one of the outstanding speakers of the conference.

Lieut. Lawrence Oxley spoke to an Eastern North Carolina group, composed of more than 250 white men and women and more than 300 Negroes.

The conference was honored with the presence of Dr. N. B. Young, of Missouri State College for Negroes, Prof. J. W. Cooper of Hampton's extension department; Mrs. C. F. Rich, supervisor of Nash County, Rocky, Mt., N. C.; Miss Thompson Robeson County; Miss Marie McIver, supervisor of Halifax, Scotland Neck, N. C.; Rev. Johnson, rector of St. Cyprian's Episcopal Church, New Bern, N. C.; Drs. Fisher, Daves and L. H. Smith of New Bern; Prof. W. S. Creecy of Rich Square; Miss W. M. Jeffries, supervisor of Northampton County; Rev. R. H. Underwood and Dr. J. H. Dillard of Goldsboro; Prof. P. S. Jones, Washington, N. C.; and a large number of prominent farmers, teachers and ministers.

Entertain Members

Thirty of this number were entertained by Prof. C. M. Eppes, a member of the local committee, principal of the graded and high school and advisory commissioner of unemployment and relief, at a luncheon served in the domestic science department by the senior class and domestic science teacher, Miss B. C. Donnell.

This inter-racial meeting was staged by L. R. Reynolds, Chapel Hill, N. C., and supervised by J. E. Winslow-Farmer, and Dr. McGeachy for the whites and, Prof C. M. Eppes for Negroes.

State Officer Presides

Dr. Parrott, state health officer, presided over the morning session, which was opened with devotions, led by Dr. Stansbury of Duke University. Music was furnished by the choral union of the high school. The presiding officers presented C. M. Eppes, to introduce the Negro leaders to the conference.

DUTY TO NEGROES UNDER DISCUSSION

Problem of Colored Farmer in a Shifting Agriculture Considered at Conference

Greenville, Feb. 5.—Several hundred people from 38 countries of the eastern section of the state, together with scores from Piedmont and Western Carolina attended the Eastern Carolina Conference on Human Relations in Agricultural Adjustments held in this city today. Several of the most representative citizens of the state, many of whom appeared on the program, were in attendance.

Dr. J. M. Parrott served as chairman at the morning session. There were a series of talks dealing with the important problems affecting "The Negro in a Shifting Agriculture," the topic of the conference.

The session opened with a brief devotional period conducted by Dr. W. A. Stanbury, of Duke University, after which Mayor R. C. Flanagan made the address of welcome on the part of Greenville. Dr. W. C. Jackson, of Greensboro, chairman of the committee of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation explained the purpose of the conference. He was followed by several prominent educators, professional and business men who have been assigned subjects pertaining to the facts of the present situation with the tenant farmers, in which the economic plight of the white tenant received equal consideration as that of the Negro.

The idea of the conference is to bring about a better understanding of the problems confronting both white and colored people in this

great agricultural region, and to effect a closer spirit of cooperation between the two races in behalf of a common cause.

Speakers of the conference were Dean I. O Schaub of State College; Mrs. W. T. Bost, State Commissioner of Public Welfare; Kemp D. Battle, of Rocky Mount; Dr. G. M. Cooper, of Raleigh; John T. Thorne and John W. Holmes of Farmville; E. C. Branson, University of North Carolina; Dr. J. M. Parr[illegible]etary of the State Board of H[illegible] J. E. Winslow of Greenville; [illegible]. W. Henninger, executive secretary of the Governor's Unemploy[illegible] Council; John W. Mitchell, of the A. [illegible] T. College, Greensboro; T. E. Browne, director, Division of Vocational Education, Raleigh; Mrs. W. D. Waddill, chairman of the State Conference for Social Service, Lieut. J. A. Oxley, State Director, Divis[illegible]f Negro Welfare; N. C. Nev[illegible] and others.

The afternoon session was presided over by Dr. W. C. Jackson.

Among those in attendance at the conference were several hundred Negroes, many of whom are leaders of their respective communities of eastern Carolina as well as heads of Negro institutions of learning in the State.

INTER-RACIAL GROUP IS NAMED BY GARDNER

Greensboro N. C.

Governor Commissions Five Hundred Members of Citizen's Committee.

Daily News

LETTERS ARE SENT OUT

3-15-32

Daily News Bureau and Telegraph Office, 204 Wachovia Bank Bldg., Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, March 15.—"I hope you will accept this appointment not as an empty honor but as a supreme opportunity to advance the highest interests of the commonwealth," Governor Gardner wrote today in a letter commissioning 500 members of a citizens' committee working on inter-racial relations.

The governor was in New York, but he issued his letter after he left, and the interracial commissioner sent them out. The governor has been able to do effectively some things which wrought for racial good will, particularly the live at home program in which both whites and blacks shared equally the honors.

In his letter today he said:

"If North Carolina is to continue worthy of her high destinies, in common with the south and America, she must solve with sympathetic intelligence the many perplexing problems involved in the relations of the two races. Not only common humanity but reason and intelligence compel both races to seek mutually satisfactory adjustments. It is on unsentimental grounds, therefore, that I urge the necessity of a clearing house of the best opinion of both races on matters of mutual concern.

"The North Carolina commission on inter-rical co-operation, in my opinion, is such a clearing house. It is a movement based upon reasonableness and fairness. It is a test of our democracy and of the principle our American life. I am convinced that those who help to further the purpose of the commission render to the state a service of high order.

I am, therefore, designating you as a member of this commission — A Citizens' Committee of Five Hundred. I hope you will accept this appointment not as an empty honor but as a supreme opportunity to advance the highest interests of the commonwealth. Kindly sign the inclosed form for acceptance indicating your purpose to serve this commission. I am extending you a personal invitation to attend a statewide conference to be held in the house of representatives March 18, 1932."

INTERRACIAL MEETING IS HELD AT RALEIGH

Greensboro N. C. Daily News

Harmonious Sessions Held By State Organization's Problems Discussed.

3/19/32

Daily News Bureau and Telegraph Office 204 Wachovia Bank Bldg., Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, March 18.—Five hundred North Carolinians have come into the interracial organization of North Carolina, which met here today in quite the most harmonious of all the 13 sessons which this group has held.

To Governor Gardner, who sent out seven or eight hundred letters commissioning them as members of this commission, is credited the unusual success of the organization in getting so many men and women of the state interested. The sessions held this morning and afternoon in the hall of the house of representatives were attended by a large number of both races. Dr. W. C. Jackson, of North Carolina College for Women, and president of the commission, presided.

The group worked all day without any of the strongly debated issues which have come up at former meetings. Perhaps the one single and concrete evidence of racial co-operation and good will was presented by Mrs. I. H. Manning, of Chapel Hill.

She was describing the ways in which negroes without means or knowledge of getting the proper help in litigations may find friends. She referred to one in her acquaintance who owned a little property on which there were taxes of $8 unpaid. The property was advertised for sale. The thing dragged along and before it was settled it had cost the poor black $248.

Dr. J. S. Bradway, of Duke university, could not be present and his paper was read by Rev. E. McNeill Poteat, Jr., of Raleigh, pastor of Pullen Memorial Baptist church.

Raleigh, N. C. News and Observer
Saturday, March 19, 1932

STUDY RELATIONS BETWEEN RACES

Inter - racial Co-operation Commission Has 13th Annual Conference Here

Several hundred men and women gathered here yesterday for the 13th annual State-wide conference of the North Carolina Commission on Interracial Cooperation and heard speakers of both the white and Negro race discuss various forms of inter-racial work. Dr. W. C. Jackson, of the North Carolina College for Women, presided over the conference, which was held in the House hall of the capitol.

The opening devotional service was conducted by Dr. William Stuart Nelson, president of Shaw University. Governor Gardner, who issued invitation to an half thousand persons to attend the conference, was asked to address the afternoon session but press of official duties prevented him from appearing. Some of the speakers scheduled to deliver papers were unable to attend but sent their papers which were read.

It was termed an unusually good conference, one of the best in the history of the commission by N. C. Newbold, director of Negro education in North Carolina.

Some of the things which have taken place since the last interracial conference were discussed by L. R. Reynolds. Mr. Newbold and Dr. Horace C. Hamilton told of the eastern conference and its results.

Dr. W. A. Stanbury and C. C. Spaulding, both of Durham, spoke on "The Challenge of the Unfinished Task." Lynching was discussed by Dean Van Hecke, chairman of the Southern commission and Dr. W. C. Jackson. The attitude of the press towards lynching was discussed in papers delivered by J. L. Horne, president of the North Carolina Press Association and Dr. M. T. Plyler.

Dr. T. J. Woofter, Jr., Prof. J. T. Taylor and Dr. A. C. Branson talked on the economic condition of Negroes in North Carolina. Dean Elbert Russell, head of the Duke school of religion, spoke on "Interracial Work Among the Churches," on which short discussions were made by Mrs. C. E. Maddrey, Mrs. Louise Bromley, Mrs. W. A. Newell and others.

Mrs. Clara J. Cox, Mrs. T. W. Bickett and Hawkins Brown discussed inter-racial work among women's organizations and inter-racial work among schools and colleges was the subject for papers by Dr. Guy B. Johnson, Dr J. S. Bradway and Dr. David D. Jones.

Concord, N. C. Tribune
Saturday, March 19, 1932

HUGHES ATTENDED N. C. INTER-RACIAL COMMISSION MEET

Episcopal Rector of This City At Annual Meeting of The Commission In Raleigh On Friday.

Rev. I. Harding Hughes yesterday attended the annual meeting of the N. C. Inter-Racial commission in Raleigh. This meeting, held in the hall of the House of Representatives and presided over by Dr. W. C. Jackson, vice president of N. C. C. W., was of unusual interest. Only recently this commission, which is appointed by Gov. O. Max Gardner, was enlarged from one hundred to five hundred members, 50-50 as to the two races.

Specialists in the field of economics made most interesting reports of an inter-racial conference held in Greenville, N. C., where the whole problem of relations between farm owner and tenant was discussed. At that meeting leading white farmers from all over Eastern North Carolina were in attendance, as well as leading negro land owners and negro tenants of the eastern section of the State, 500 in all. It seems that a better understanding was developed, and plans for co-operation were there inaugurated.

At the meeting yesterday Col. Joseph Hyde Pratt, and Mrs. Isaac Manning, of Chapel Hill, especially urged a "Friend at Court," in the person of a lawyer who would be employed from some fund secured by the commission, to appear in behalf of negro property owners who are unable to have the proper counsel appear for them, and hence many times lose their property because of unscrupulous men who hold mortgages upon land held by negroes, and fail to give them due credit for payments made, or in other ways manage to trick them out of lands long held by negro owners, who because of hard times have had to borrow money to carry on their farming.

It was a distressing condition which was presented by Dr. Woofter, of the University of North Carolina, as to the present economic condition of the negroes in the whole South, and North Carolina in particular. In attendance at this meeting were leading educators, clergymen, teachers, business men and public minded women representing churches and women's organizations. Seeking to remove every vestige of discrimination and injustice was the keynote of the whole meeting.

Professor T. F. Logan, principal of the colored high school here, and Mr. Hughes are the representatives of Concord on this commission.

Negro Survey Here Next Week

At the last meeting of the program committee of the Inter-racial commission held at the University of North Carolina the social department of Livington college was requested to make a survey of the negro in Rowan county.

This survey is to be presented at the annual meeting at Raleigh in January along with surveys of Pasquotank, Guilford and Cumberland counties. For the past month, the department has been collecting pertinent data from central sources in the city and state.

Beginning next week, members of the faculty will visit homes of negroes in various sections of the city and county in order to get a cross section of negro life in the county. Livingstone college will appreciate the cooperation of all members of both races in gathering this important information.

Washington, N. C. News
Wednesday, December 14, 1932

Six Will Attend Racial Conference

Raleigh—N. C. State College will be represented by six official delegates at the Southern Student-Faculty Inter-Racial conference to be held in Atlanta, Ga., during the latter part of this month.

The men who will represent the Raleigh institution are: Ralph Cummings, Reidsville; Archie Ward, Jr., Lumberton; J. W. Lamberson, Goldsboro; P. E. Stone, Rocky Mount; E. S. King, Raleigh, and M. L. Shepherd, Orrum. Several other students expect to attend the conference unofficially.

Meetings, Conferences, etc.

Racial Adjustment

Impetus has been given to the proper settlement of racial problems through the renewed interest of Governor Gardner, and the North Carolina commission on inter-racial co-operation. Recently the Governor called to Raleigh a committee appointed by himself, known as a Citizens Committee of Five Hundred, to set with the North Carolina commission in a state-wide conference.

For twelve years a commission on inter-racial cooperation has been operating through the South. The commission "works on the theory that the welfare and highest interest of white and Negro peoples are mutual; that if they knew each other and the facts in a given situation, the best of each race could be trusted to do the right thing. Acting upon that philosophy, its efforts have been to get this theory into practice; to restore confidence through conference, and through cooperation; to know the actual facts involved and to agree on a program based upon intelligence, justice and fairness. Results have proved the soundness of this theory. As a by-product of these cooperative efforts to improve conditions and to provide more of the human needs of a modern community, a growing good will is evidenced in improved relationships and a more intelligent community cooperation."

The North Carolina commission on inter-racial cooperation is represented as a clearing house for problems that arise in racial relations. In a recent letter to members of the commission, Governor Gardner said, "if North Carolina is to continue worthy of her high destinies in common with the South and America, she must solve with sympathetic intelligence the many perplexing problems involved in the relations of the two races. Not only common humanity, but reason and intelligence, compel both races to seek mutually satisfactory adjustments. It is a test of our democracy and the principles of ouf American life.'

The question is often asked as to how citizens generally may aid in this matter of racial adjustments. Several suggestions may be added here. First, any conditions that seem to be producing unfair influences for either races should be called to the attention of the commission for their special study. Second, report to the commission any improvements being made by individuals or groups to better economic and educational advantages among Negroes, which in consequence means advantages for white people as well. Third, will bring about a proper recognition of racial problems and produce a sympathetic treatment of them. In this last statement we feel that we have indicated the one thing that all of us may do, and that is, be sympathetic in our attitude, words and actions with the principles involved in proper adjustments among the races.

Henderson, N. C. Dispatch
Tuesday, October 25, 1932

Problems of the Negro race and the relationship of white and colored people were discussed by speakers at the annual fall meeting of the Inter-Racial Commission of Vance County, held Monday evening in the assembly room in the basement of the H Leslie Perry Memorial Library. A number of out-of-town speakers were on the program, and Rev. W. C. Cumming, pastor of the First Presbyterian church, chairman of the county group, presided.

Attending were ministers, county officials, church leaders and representatives of civic and other groups in the community, including a number of colored professional and business leaders. The next meeting is scheduled to be held either in April or May of next year.

R. R. Reynolds, of Richmond and Chapel Hill, secretary of the North Carolina-Virginia Inter-Racial Commission, was present and spoke briefly, commenting on the fine spirit manifested by the joint meeting of white and colored citizens, and touched on racial relationships in general.

One of the chief addresses was by N. C. Newbold, of Raleigh, director in the State Department of Education of Negro school work in the State. He declared there was a great desire for education on the part of the Negro population, that demand coming next to the necessities of life with them. He saw the State law provides for separate schools, but not for any dictinction as to race. He said only eleven North CaCrolina counties last year had an eight months school for both white and colored children. He also said there were 954 special tax districts with an eight months term for white children, as against 143 special rural tax districts for colored children. He discussed the problem of how to get the terms extended for the colored schools.

Another problem was the State Negro high school work. There are now 80 public and 20 private high schools in North Carolina, but there are many Negro boys and girls who even then cannot reach high schools. He said there were 18,000 Negro high school pupils in the State last year, and that in the last decade there have been 15,000 Negro high school graduates. Mr. Newbold declared North Carolina is spending $5 for white high school work for every $2 for Negro education, as compared with three out of every ten persons in the State's population colored. He said, however, that North Carolina was making more progress in Negro education than any Southern State.

Dr. G. M. Cooper, of the State Board of Health, outlined the work of the department in the prevention of disease, and said that its efforts knew no color distinction. His ambition, he said, was to put health information in the hands of all the people, and said mortality can be greatly reduced if that can be done. In 1931, he said, eight states had a lower death rate than North Carolina in infant mortality, and urged the necessity of registration of births so as to bring up the State's record. He also suggested the formation of a committee of intelligent colored women to see that literature distributed free by the State might be put into the hands of colored women about the care and murture of infants.

It was explained that the Inter-Racial Commission sought to apply the golden rule in its work, but that it was as difficult there as in other activities of life.

The roll of organizations members of the local commission was called during the meeting, and matters of business demanding attention were discussed.

Durham, N. C., Morning
Wednesday, October 26, 1932

INTER-RACIAL BODY HAS FALL MEETING

Negro Race Problems And Relationship To Whites Discussed At Annual Session

Henderson, Oct. 25.—(Special)—Problems of the Negro race and the relationship of white and Negro people were discussed by speakers at the annual fall meeting of the Inter-Racial commission of Vance county held Monday night in the assembly room in the basement of the H. Leslie Perry Memorial library. A number of out-of-town speakers were on the program, and Rev. W. C. Cumming, pastor of the First Presbyterian church, chairman of the county group, presided.

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The contest has also been a means of getting the farmers to give more consideration to the proper selection of land for corn and cultivating selection of better seeds and use of better cultural methods. In addition to growing more and better corn, the contestants have increased their livestock, fed them better balanced rations and have introduced a program of farming which will greatly improve the productive power of the soil. According to Professor Simmons, many farmers who were in the contest last year would, on account of drought, be without corn this year had it not been for the fact that they gave special attention to an increased yield the year before.

Reports from departments scattered over the state show that many of the contestants have produced very high yields of corn per acre, Professor Simmons said. These high producers will tell how they have been able to produce three times as much corn per acre as the average farmer for the particular county during the extended drought, he said.

C. E. Dean, of the A. and T. college faculty, will preside over the meeting. Short talks will be made by Roy H. Thomas, state supervisor of all vocational agricultural work; Dr. F. D. Bluford, president of A. and T. college; J. W. Mitchell, district farm agent, and Professor Simmons. The last two named will make a report on the contest and announce winners.

NEGRO STUDENTS AND TEACHERS WILL MEET

Men From 29 Departments Will Convene At Raleigh For Conclusion of Contest.

GOOD RESULTS SHOWN

Teachers and students of vocational agriculture from 29 departments will gather at the Arcade hotel in Raleigh Monday, January 2, for concluding events of the second annual 3-to-1 corn contest, it was announced here yesterday by S. B. Simmons, supervisor of vocational agriculture in negro schools.

This contest has been one of the major features of Governor Gardner's live at home program among the negro teachers and students of vocational agriculture and for the past two years more than 500 farm men and boys have participated in it as a means of increasing the acreage planted to corn and decreasing that planted to the so-called cash crops.

Negro's Problem Talked By Inter-Racial Meeting

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Meetings, Conferences, etc.

200 OFAY YOUTHS AT 'FORCE INTER-RACE GATHERING

WILBERFORCE, O.—J. A. Rogers globe-trotter and student of history was presented at the assembly of students here last Tuesday morning.

"Negro blood has flowed in the veins of [illegible] monarchs of Europe," he asserted. [illegible] cided preference, he said, for the colored visitor to the continent than for the white Americans.

Over two hundred representatives from twelve Ohio colleges and one Indiana college attended the second annual meeting of the Ohio International Institute at Wilberforce on February 12. Prof. C. H. Johnson, director, announced the meeting a success from every angle.

Dr. Elizabeth Nutting, research student at Columbia University, gave the main speech for the first session on "The Minorities." She suggested questions to be answered by following speakers. She asked: When you consider this business of minority groups, do we want to maintain them or do we want a process of assimilation to occur? Should new schools be segregated or not? How much are you (whites) willing to pay for this assimilation?

In response to the questions, President Jones, of Wilberforce, pointed out that races are so intermixed that there is really no pure race existent. He said that cultural assimilation should develop a cooperative spirit and recognition that would reward peoples upon merit rather than race. That whites should arrogate to themselves the right to dictate segregation policies to colored folk was objectionable to all self-respecting colored people.

Dr. Lvinger, rabbi, of Cincinnati, spoke on "The Jew."

Race Relations - 1932

Meetings, Conferences, etc..

Pennsylvania.

Former Dunbar Student Heads Interracial Commission at University of Pittsburgh

Washington Tribune

Washington Youth Voted Competent Leader for 1932-33 by Students. Only Negro Among 70 Members on Glee Club

Washington, DC

By ROBERT H. COOLEY, JR.

PITTSBURGH, Pa. (Special to the Tribune).—A select group of students, representing all departments and the eight nationalities enrolled at the University of Pittsburgh, recently organized an Interracial Commission under the supervision of W. H. Mendenball, who is the executive secretary of Pitt Y.M.C.A. 12-16-32

In this group there are three Negro students and one of them, Harry K. Parker, was unanimously elected president, mostly because of his activities during last year.

Mr. Parker is a native of Washington, D.C., and a product of Dunbar High School in that city. He is now a junior at Pitt.

Active in Extra-Curricula Activities

This former Dunbar youth is an important cog in the wheel of Pitt extra activities. The glee club honored him last year by presenting him with a coveted gold key, as he is the radio soloist for the club. Incidentally Mr. Parker is the lone Negro among this collection of seventy students.

His athletic proclivity is employed not only for his own pleasure but also for the benefit of his fellow students. At present, he instructs the freshman class in gymnasium at a regular schedule. There are several physical education organizations at Pitt, among which Mr. Parker is a member of Pitt Physical Education Professional Club, Discus Club, Physical Education Association Octet, and Pi Theta Mu.

The latter is a national Greek letter physical education fraternity which had its inception at Pitt. Mr. Parker was its founder and first basileus. The current basketball season finds him active at forward on the Omega Five and the Holy Cross Athletic Club, which is a crack semi-pro aggregation of the Smoky City.

Gives Services to City, Too

Besides his varied interests on the campus at Pitt, Mr. Parker devotes much time to the interest of the city, particularly the Center Avenue branch of the Y.M.C.A. Here he is instructor in gymnastics as well as coach in German.

Students of the three institutions of learning: Duquesue University, Carnegie Institute, and the University of Pittsburgh, have a discussion seminar which meets semi-monthly: the Pitt Lyceum. Mr. Parker is the program chairman and has established his proficiency is presenting such superb programs of the year as: a Political Forum (prior to November 8); All-Women's Musical Program; debate—"Resolved, That It Is Better for Negro Students to Attend White Colleges Than to Attend Negro Colleges."

Good Student as Well

Mindful of the undermining tendencies for one to satisfy himself in securing mediocre grades in his class work, as the result of such strenuous life of campus-city diverted interests, Mr. Parker is studious also. This is substantiated by the fact of his being on the Honor Roll at present, and also the basileus of Omicron Chapter of Omega Psi Phi Fraternity, which ranks third in scholastic rating at Pitt among twenty other similar Greek fraternities.

Meetings - Conferences, etc.,

NEW YORK
HERALD-TRIBUNE

FEB 7 1932

Races to Unite In U. S. Church Services Feb. 14

Ministerial Commission Plans Wide Observance of Sunday Dedicated to Good Will

Pulpit Exchanges Mapped

Louisiana Baptists Arrange White - Negro Meeting

Race Relations Sunday, February 14, will be more widely observed this year than ever before, according to the Rev. Dr. George E. Haynes, executive secretary of the Commission on Race Relations of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, which has sponsored the observance since its institution some years ago.

In the commission's annual message to the Protestant churches of the United States, the lynching of Negroes, discriminations in employment and cultural exclusions as currently depicted, are held up as both " a rebuke and a spur to Christian conscience."

Clergy to Exchange Pulpits

In Toledo, Ohio, a mass meeting of whites and Negroes will be addressed by William Pickens, of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. In Chicago, more than sixty white and Negro clergymen will exchange pulpits, and in Indianapolis a mass meeting will be addressed by Dr. Mordecai Johnson, president of Howard University.

The most encouraging feature of this year's observance, according to Dr Haynes, is the appearance of friendliness in Louisiana. The Northwest Louisiana Baptist Ministers Conference, composed of white clergymen, has invited the Negro Baptist ministers to attend a meeting at which speakers will discuss the general theme of "How We Have Helped Each Other." Such a meeting in the South is almost unprecedented.

Bible Text Appointed

The Bible text for the Sunday is "That They All May Be One," John, 17:21. The message for this year is, in part, as follows:

"The ideals of justice and goodwill taught by Jesus Christ are built upon the idea that mankind is one family under one loving Father with all classes and races as members. The likenesses between the members of different races far outweigh the differences. There appears to be no scientific ground for asserting the inferiority of any group based upon race or color. In the present economic and social crisis there is great danger that the crucial conditions involving the life and destiny of the under-privileged races will receive much less attention than their importance demands.

"Races can live together with justice to the weaker only when the stronger group understands the aspirations, hopes, fears and other phases of the life of the less fortunate. From a Christian standpoint, strong races are really strong only in the measure that they are just. The less favored races can be forgiven much, but favored people cannot easily be forgiven, if they art unjust.

"Negroes and whites in America may live side by side, one race may be employed by the other and perform its labor and yet hide its real self from the other because of an assumption of superiority on one side or a sense of inferiority on the other. . . . American Indians, Mexicans anad Orientals may withhold their confidence in the face of unappreciative attitudes.

Conciliatory Attitude Invited

"No one of us is fully free until all of us have equal opportunity to live a healthful and wholesome life physically, mentally and spiritually. The great society visualized in the kingdom of God must be governed by a justice that is blind to color, moved by good will not limited to any single group, and cemented by fellowship which joins hands across racial lines."

Christian people, the commission says, should redouble efforts to replace methods of violence and economic pressure upon weaker groups by methods of conference, conciliation and friendly contact.

Meetings, Conferences, etc.

Greenville, S. C. News
Thursday, March 31, 1932

Furman President Will Return Today

Dr. W. J. McGlothlin, president of Furman university, will return from Atlanta, Ga., today, after attending a meeting of the commission on Inter-Racial Cooperation. The meeting was held for the study of lynching.

While in Atlanta the Furman president attended some meetings relative to Baptist work.

Inter-racial Group To Meet Wednesday

A meeting of the Inter-racial Cooperative Committee will be held at 10:30 o'clock Wednesday morning with Mrs. W. A. Willox at her residence on Quintard Avenue.

Mrs. C. P. Walker, president, will preside. This group is an interdenominational organization formed for "the betterment of the races."

Greenville, S. C. Record
Thursday, November 24, 1932

Group 3, Inter-Racial Conference Held

Harmony Presbyterial Sponsors Meeting Held At Beulah

Group 3, Harmony Presbyterial, of which Mrs. D. A. McIntosh is chairman, held an inter-racial conference at Beulah colored church in the Hebron community Saturday.

The building was well filled with both white and colored people. Rev. I. M. Mitchum, pastor, conducted devotional exercises. Greetings were brought by Henrietta Reardon.

The Rev. J. W. Davis of the Williamsburg Presbyterian church, spoke on religious leadership. Mrs. J. B. Lovett had charge of the Bible hour and Mrs. R. M. Burgess talked on better communities.

There were a number of colored women who spoke on what the group conferences have meant to them. Rev. Tiller, pastor St. Mary's church, expressed his appreciation of the conference and urged that the next one be held at his church. The singing of a young men's quartette and of the spirituals and hymns by the entire colored congregation was a feature of the meeting.

Meetings, Conferences, etc.

Ellison To Speak At Interracial Conference 29th

"Marks of Community Progress" is the theme of the interracial conference to be held in the court-house in Bristol, Friday, April 29, with morning and afternoon sessions. Dr. John P. McConnell, president of State Teachers College, East Radford, Va., is chairman of the Appalachian district, with Dr. J. N. Hillman, of Emory and Henry College, and W. B. Ellison, of Johnson City, vice-chairman. James D. Burton, of Oakdale, Tenn., is executive secretary for Tennessee and Alabama, and L. R. Reynolds, of Richmond, is executive secretary for Virginia and North Carolina. The Appalachian district of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation includes the territory between Knoxville and Roanoke, and was organized several years ago by the Tennessee secretary. Outstanding leaders serve on the district committee. The State departments of education and health of Tennessee and Virginia will have representatives in the conference.

The theme of the conference will be discussed from the following viewpoints: Schools, health, employment, better homes, law and order.

Knoxville, Tenn., News-Sentinel
Sunday, May 15, 1932

WHITE, NEGRO STUDENTS STUDY RACE PROBLEMS

Jim Crow' Laws Hit By Maryville College Girl; Employment Pondered.

About 100 white and negro college students sat elbow to elbow and talked over racial problems, then sat down at the same dining room table and together ate an old time Southern luncheon at Knoxville College yesterday.

It was a meeting of the Students Inter-Racial Commission of East Tennessee.

Present were students from Maryville College, Morristown Normal and Industrial school and Knoxville College. Attending the afternoon session was a delegation from U-T.

Miss Roberta Robinson, a Maryville College student, whose home is in Birmingham, 400 miles south of the Mason and Dixon line, finished a speech on Communism, then sat down between a negro boy and a negro girl students from Knoxville College.

Hits At Prejudice

Asked about "Jim Crow" laws she said: "We don't recognize them in this organization. The purpose of the Interacial Commission is to establish an understanding between the two races. Why should there be negro prejudice?" she asked.

Miss Robinson who is 20 and pretty, told the student groups that Communism didn't have a chance in this country.

"The tendency is more toward Fascism than Communism" she said.

Charles Johnson, negro professor at Fiske University, Nashville, spoke on the chances for negro college graduates to find employment.

Urges Specialization

Students of both races questioned him at the close of his address. Johnson urged negro graduates to specialize in some of the professions, medicine, law, economics, engineering, ministry, etc.

He said the negro had been useful in the development of this country.

"But the kind of labor he did is not needed any more," he said. "Like the negro mammy and her washboard, inventions, science, and other classes of labor have come to stay," Johnson added.

Officers Installed

Clarence West, Knoxville College student, was installed as president of the organization. Other officers installed were:

Jesse Lee Carter, Maryville College, vice-president.

Almeda M. Ford, Knoxville College, secretary and treasurer.

MOTON SPEAKS TO 1,500 WHITE Afro-American TENN. TEACHERS

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—(ANP)—As a climax to a course in race relations at the summer school for teachers of Peabody College, white, Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, delivered an address on race relations Friday night. Fifteen hundred state superintendents, supervisors, state agents, principals and teachers from all southern states listened to the frankest and most direct discussion of racial problems probably ever made before a southern audience.

Dr. Moton

Dr. Moton discussed the white man's fear of Negro domination, social equality and intermarriage. He called these fears groundless.

"It was almost inconceivable how intelligent people anywhere could entertain the possibility of the Negro's attaining a position of dominance in American democracy," he said.

"The negro, indeed, wants to vote, like any other American citizen, but few indeed would be the Negroes who would vote for another Negro to be President of the United States or Governor of the State of Tennessee or even mayor of the City of Nashville, not for want of loyalty to their own race, but as a matter of hard, common sense.

"They want representation in the city councils, state legislatures and other places where their interests are at stake, but they are not looking for control."

Social Equality

As to social equality he informed his hearers that Negroes enjoy the company of their friends at any time and at any place, but they were happier in the social privileges among their own people than in any social contacts with white people; that people were mistaken as to the motives of Negroes who buy homes where white people live or who ride in Pullman cars.

What Negroes are looking for, he said, is safety, protection, comfort sanitary surroundings, and in practice these are seldom provided where Negroes are placed together in a separate area.

Speaking of intermarriage, he called it a myth, telling his hearers that the instances of intermarriage were so few and far between as to prove nothing, and that where the law interferes least with intermarriage there are to be found the fewest instances of mixed marriages.

Dr. Moton talked for more than an hour. He was introduced by President Payne of Peabody College who commended him for his wisdom, patience and good will.

The audience gave him close attention and long and hearty applause when he had finished and the sentiments contained in his address met with complete approval from the sponsors of the meeting and representative citizens of this city. Members of the faculties of Fisk University and Tennessee State College were also present.

HOLD INTERRACIAL CONFERENCE IN CITY SATURDAY

Jackson Sun, 2-16-32

Two Hundred or More Leaders of West Tennessee Will Attend.

The West Tennessee Interracial Conference will open here Saturday for a one-day session under the auspices of the Tennessee Interracial Commission. The purpose of the meeting is to establish friendly cooperative effort between the races in the making of better communities. Representatives from West Tennessee counties will attend. Usually about 200 attend these conferences. Prof. J. L. Harris, chairman, of the Jackson Interracial Committee, will preside.

The report of James D. Burton of Oakdale, interstate secretary for Tennessee and Alabama, will be made Saturday morning. Others on the program are: R. E. Clay, state Rosenwald School agent; C. B. Ijams, superintendent of Jackson city schools; Dr. J. F. Lane, president of Lane College, Jackson; Mrs. Irene F. Brasher, Jackson, and Dr. E. T. Atwell, Memphis.

A committee appointed at the Memphis Conference a year ago, composed of Mrs. Irene F. Brasher, Jackson, chairman, Mrs. J. A. Robbins, McKenzie and Miss Clara D. Kummer, Memphis, will report on the needs of the colored feeble-minded and crippled children. At present no provision is made for them by the state.

Mrs. W. J. Harrell of Memphis will be asked to report the results of her study of the prevention of tuberculosis among colored children.

It is expected that Dr. Atwell will give his conclusions on a recent study of race conditions in Memphis which includes housing conditions, health, delinquency and crime, industrial opportunities commercial, public and school recreations and welfare agencies.

Secretary Burton of the Interracial Commission in announcing the program and purpose of the meeting said in part: "The struggle for justice is as old as history. Man will never receive justice until he is willing to be just. The struggle will go on until we become just or destroy each other. Civilization means more abundant life for all or total destruction of the human race.

'Race relations in Tennessee are steadily growing better, and the interracial movement is a strong factor in this growth. The numerous examples of cooperation show what can be done. They have demonstrated conclusively that intellectual endeavor and achievement can rise above prejudice and lack of understanding. If the better elements in the two races had as good an understanding as the bootleggers of the two races, there would be active cooperation. Problems which are by their very nature mutual will yield to intelligent study and unemotional application. Humanitarian and intellectual interests and scientific endeavor honors no race or color line. Achievement tends very definitely to eliminate prejudice and discrimination. There is a sympathetic attitude throughout Tennessee in matters of race cooperation fostered by the Tennessee Interracial Commission.

"The secretary of the commission has cooperated with, departments of education, health, instruction, and with private agencies in building public sentiment about worthy programs involving interracial effort, and the results throughout the state are very gratifying. The only feasible and final method of safety is to stand together. To this end these conferences are held between the two peoples with assurances of sympathy and mutual helpfulness. Both of us ought to exercise the highest degree of self-control."

Friday, [illegible]

DISTRICT INTERRACIAL CONFERENCE DEC. 4TH

D. S. Tanner, Agent of the State Department, to Participate In Conference

District Interracial Conference will be held in the Mt. Lebanon Baptist Church, Columbia, Sunday afternoon, Dec. 4, at 2:00 p. m. This district includes the counties of Middle Tennessee. The purpose of the conference is to foster cooperation, mutual understanding, goodwill, and the best in race relations. The program consists of health, living conditions, court justice,child welfare,education, church and home, and opportunities of cooperation of the two races in making good communities.

The Columbia meeting is under the auspices of the State Interracial Commission of Tennessee which was organized in 1918. There are county and district interracial committees throughout the State. James D. Burton, of Oakdale, Tenn.,is interstate secretary of the movement in Tennessee and Alabama, and will be present at the meeting December 4th. Dudley Tanner, rural school agent of the State Department of Education and others will participate in the conference. It is expected that representative leaders will be present from a number of towns.

James D. Burton, inter-state secretary of the Commission, made the chief address and the meeting went on record as recommending as chief objectives for the year improved health, better homes, justice before the courts without regard to race, and respect for law and order.

Other officers elected included Mrs. Ross Woods, of Lewisburg, as vice-chairman, and Stella House Smith, negro Jeanes teacher here, as secretary for Middle Tennessee. Prof. R. Lee Thomas presided and Prof. Frank Rass of Mt. Pleasant served as secretary.

Short talks were made during the course of the meeting by Prof. Dudley Tanner, state negro school supervisor Dr. Clarke, Rev. C. E. Hawkins, pastor of the First Methodist Church Mrs. Woods, president W. J. Hale and wife of the Tennessee A. & I. School for negroes, and Mr. Burton.

DR. CLARKE ELECTED INTER-RACIAL HEAD

Dr. C. Y. Clarke of Mt. Pleasant was elected chairman for Middle Tennessee for the Commission on Inter-racial Cooperation at a well attended meeting here Sunday at which both white and colored people were present.

Meetings, Conferences, etc.

Addresses White Richmond Students.

RICHMOND, March 14.—President John M. Gandy of Virginia State College addressed the students of the University of Richmond at the regular chapel exercise of that white institution on Friday.

RACE RELATIONS

Two outstanding events are contained in the news of the week which mark an epoch in race relations in this city. By far the most notable of these was the great meeting held in the Mosque on Thursday, November 10, which launched the Richmond Community Fund drive. Race prejudice broke down completely as these crusaders sallied forth under the leadership of Virginia's Nannie Langhorn, to rout poverty, crime and disease, and to bring nearer to a fruition the dream of the "Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man." 11-19-32

This was a victory for race relations from which there should be no recession. No one was contaminated by Negroes entering the front door of the Mosque and occupying seats on the orchestra floor. The Mosque was the same beautiful edifice the next morning. No one suffered fright, nor was there any thought of social equality, because Negroes were accorded decent treatment on this occasion and not made to feel like community orphans. The gain should be consolidated and any attack upon the position from any source should be bitterly fought by good citizens, white and black alike.

Richmond, Va.

The policy which barred the front door and the orchestra section to Negores, regardless of the occasion, which has prevailed hitherto, was founded solely upon an indefensible and foolish race prejudice. Every white person who attended the meeting had a better conscience on the next morning, and every Negro in Richmond entertained more hope in the eventual triumph of justice, fair play and decent treatment in his relations with the white citizens of this community.

The other event was the public testimonial paid to the memory of Richard D. Watkins, late president of the Home Beneficial Association, by a delegation of Negroes. This man, through his broad sympathies, helpful co-operation and spirit of justice, had merited the admiration and respect of all citizens of Richmond and Negroes in particular. This tribute to his memory was highly commendable and marked another victory for race relations.

This gain should also be consolidated and attacks upon the position should be equally and sternly repulsed. Through frank expression, honest evaluations and the application of the rules of simple justice, race relations in Richmond will improve beyond the most sanguine expectations. These two incidents of the past week fully illustrate the point.

Haiti.

Race Relations-1932

West Indies.

WHY HAITI REJECTED TREATY.

Last September the Haitian National Assembly rejected the new treaty which had been negotiated by the retiring American Minister, Dana Munroe, and the Haitian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Albert Blanchet. News from Haiti as to this failure to ratify the new treaty has been scarce, but a World Telegram staff writer who was in Port au Prince when the treaty was under discussion, threw some light upon the reasons why the national legislature rejected it. The new treaty had been given out by the State Department at Washington, with the explanation that it provided for the termination of American control. Consequently considerable surprise was felt when the news of its rejection by Haiti was received.

According to the report published in the World Telegram the new treaty provided on its face for the withdrawal of the marines not later than December 1934, and for the modification of the rule of the American financial advisor and collector of customs, who has hitherto wielded supreme authority over the finances. But, it is claimed that actually the treaty does not do any such thing. Instead, it provides for the possible extension of American control until 1952. This is accomplished by a carefully placed system of "ifs" and "buts" in the various paragraphs of the preambles and protocols and an exchange of letters which constitute the treaty.

Through these reservations the customs receiver, whose title is changed to fiscal agent, is permitted to remain in power until 1952 and the American government is permitted to approve the extension of the marine occupation until the same year, or even if conditions are deemed uncertain to Washington to protract the occupation indefinitely. This new treaty virtually calls for a surrender of the slight guaranties for future independence which were called for in the old treaty and recommended by the commission sent to Haiti by President Hoover. It is small cause for wonder that the National Assembly refused to ratify it.

The reasons for these reservations in the new treaty, which virtually nullify Haiti's hopes for freedom from American control, are attributed to the fact that the loan underwritten by the National City Bank will not be completely liquidated until 1952. Although more than half of this loan has been paid off, the American capitalists do not want to loosen their grip on the Republic's revenues until the full amount is liquidated, if then. There is said to be every reason to expect that Haiti, with or without an American receiver general, would pay off the balance of this loan with far greater expedition than most of the loans made by American bankers to Europe and South America. This strengthens the argument of those Haitians who claim that the chief object of the American occupation is to exploit the Haitian treasury in the interest of American capitalists.

NVER, COLO.
Y MOUNTAIN NEWS

OCT 13 1932

SLICKER DIPLOMACY

AN ATTEMPT to ram more American imperialism down the throats of the Haitians is being made by the state department. Diplomatic correspondence between the two governments, which the department made public Monday, shows that it is still trying to force Haiti to ratify the shameful September treaty despite the unanimous refusal of the Haitian assembly.

In this new exchange of notes the state department repeats at great length its professions of friendship and desire to get out of Haiti at the earliest possible moment. But it flatly refuses to change the treaty provisions which permit prolonged American dictatorship over the Negro republic.

Thus the treaty, and the American notes concerning it, are not only imperialistic, but also hypocritical. And the hypocrisy is probably even more offensive to the Haitians than the imperialism. To paraphrase the famous remark about Gladstone, the Haitians are not surprised to find an ace up our sleeve, but they do object when we say the Lord put it there.

THE part of the treaty to which the state department gives much emphasis is that providing for withdrawal of the American receiver general of customs and financial adviser now and for withdrawal of the U. S. marines not later than Dec. 31, 1934.

But, as we pointed out a month ago and as the Haitians themselves were quick to discover, other provisions of the agreement nullify those nominal withdrawals of American rule.

Regarding the marine withdrawal there is this binding joker: "It is realized that it might prove impossible to carry out this program at the times fixed if serious disturbances or other difficulties in Haiti now unforeseen should arise to prevent its execution."

Of course, the state department remains the judge of whether "other difficulties"—whatever that may mean—necessitate indefinite American military occupation when the time comes.

TO BE SURE, the receiver general of customs and financial adviser are to be withdrawn. But, according to a protocol of the treaty, they must be replaced by an American fiscal representative and deputy fiscal representative with virtually complete control of customs and internal revenues. These new financial officers, of course, are to be nominated by the President of the United States.

The alleged justification for this imperialism is that it protects American bankers holding Haitian bonds. But if the state department is going to try to set up an American dictatorship everywhere American foreign loans are endangered, it will be sending American marines and financial receivers to rule most of the world.

This American policy in Haiti is one reason the Japanese militarists do not take us very seriously when we protest their conquest of Manchuria. Unlike the Japanese, we are not violating treaties, but that is not much consolation to the Haitians whose sovereignty we have destroyed.